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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

League Commission Explores Sino-Burmese Border Wilds; Experts to Settle Frontier

Division Between Wa and Shan States Long in Doubt

Military Protection

Efforts for Civilization of Wild Tribesmen Await League Findings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAYMYO, Burma—Future history will sometime record that in 1935 there was appointed by the League of Nations a Boundary Commission to demarcate the disputed Sino-Burmese frontier in what are known as the Wa States. Such will be the matter-of-fact definition. But this really signifies the launching of an intensely interesting undertaking to fix a border in one of the most unapproachable and least known parts of the British Empire.

The Wa States, some of them British and some Chinese are as yet unadministered by either Government, even in their undisputed areas. They are off the beaten track, their peoples primitive in the extreme (the wild Was still periodically indulge in the ancient art of head-hunting) and roads, and even accurate maps, are nonexistent. Hence the difficulties, financial and otherwise, involved in bringing them successfully under a civilized administration are such as to cause any government to hesitate before embarking on such a venture.

Frontier Lines Come First

An uncertain frontier, however, even in such distant parts, gives rise at times to awkward disputes, so that a settlement of this question must precede any possible future attempt to civilize their peoples, and this the present Boundary Commission hopes to effect during the next six months.

The commission with its neutral Swiss President, Col. Frederic Iselin, and Chinese and British members in equal numbers, was to begin its demarcation work on or about Dec. 1.

Needless to say, an escort is necessary to insure the commission's safety in these wild frontier districts where banditry is the habit. It is the duty of the armies on both sides to provide such escorts.

Soldiers must act as policemen in the cause of improved conditions, and the British authorities set to work tackling the difficult problems presented by a mountainous, remote and possibly hostile region, to provide an escort which should contain all the necessary components—British troops Burma Rifles, Mountain Battery, Survey of India, Signals, Supply and Transport units.

Lashio, Jumping-Off Place

In mid-November, after months of careful organization and preparation, this composite force set out from the railhead on its long march frontier-ward, and watching it start, one had an exciting sense of sharing in an event which would have its part in future history.

Lashio, the railhead, is a delightful spot in the Shan States, only 15 hours' journey from Mandalay, with a handful of European houses and a Residency which commands a widespread view over deep blue hills that sweep away toward the Chinese frontier.

With the arrival of the escort, which encamped in Lashio for two days before marching out, the residents hurried to offer friendly hospitality to those whose last glimpse of civilization this was to be for many months.

A tremendous but orderly activity marked each day, roads were a-bustle with marching troops and lorries bringing supplies from station to camp. The golf course was dotted all over with bivouacs, no tents being taken, but shelters were made of ground sheets on poles.

Off and Away

Early on the third morning all was ready, and the whole of Lashio turned out to see the column go, watching from a rise of ground as the troops swung out along the level road, which at Motor Transport head, some five marches on, degenerated into a mule track that went up hill and down dale, through jungle and watercourse, and over the frontier into China.

First came the British troops—country lads from a shire regiment—striding cheerfully along in pleasant anticipation of what to them seemed a jolly prospect, a glorified form of camping, free from the ordinary routine of drill and parades. Not for them were the difficult questions of ways and means, nor the responsibilities and awkward problems of the commission whose safeguard they were to be. Certainly their daily duties were soon to become arduous enough, for a 12-mile march in this lovely-looking country will often entail dropping on a rough track from a 4000-foot height to a 1000-foot hot valley and up again more than once.

Inscrutable Mongols

Behind them marched the Burma Rifles, equally cheerful but with the usual inscrutable expression of flat Mongolian faces. Short little fellows,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

By a Staff Artist

Marking New Frontier
Line Between Wa States in China and Shan States in Burma Never Clearly Defined

Mt. Holyoke Head Shows President War Breeds Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—President Roosevelt was criticized today by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College and delegate to the 1931 disarmament conference, for recommending to Congress appropriation bills increasing expenditures for the army and navy by more than $91,000,000.

Dr. Woolley was a member of a delegation of women peace advocates who visited the President to inform him that 1,000,000 names have now been signed to their "people's mandate to end war" and to demand that "all increase of armaments and armed forces be stopped." The women were introduced to the President by Rep. Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, long-time friend of Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Increase of armed forces leads to but one end and that is war," Dr. Woolley told the President. "We have seen that as soon as one country increases its appropriations, others increase their's and the race is on," she said. "We have learned through experience that armament races are a potent factor in bringing about world conflicts. Because we do not want the United States to take any part in this race, we have come to you today to ask you to withdraw your support of the increases which are provided for in the 1937 budget."

Other members of the delegation were:

Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull of Swarthmore, Penna., chairman of executive committee, and national president of the Women's International League; Mrs. Gerard Swope of New York City, treasurer; Mrs. W. A. Newell of Salisbury, N. C., head of the bureau of Christian Social Relations, Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Miss Elisabeth Christman of Chicago, Ill., secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League, and Miss Charl O. Williams of Washington.

Mayors Seek $2,340,000,000 For WPA Jobs

'Stage-Managed' Appeal by LaGuardia Hints at Relief Increase

Dole Is Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Mayors of more than 100 of the largest American cities, through Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, today urgently pressed President Roosevelt to provide $2,340,000,000 for Works Progress Administration projects in the coming fiscal year.

A poll of over 100 mayors unanimously answered in the affirmative the questions: (1) Is work the proper method of meeting the unemployment problem as compared to the dole? (2) Are we doing useful and needed work under the WPA program? (3) Is there useful work yet to be done under a continued WPA program?

Extensive Reports

An extensive report from the mayors, including data of projects in each of America's 100 leading cities, was presented to President Roosevelt as dynamite to extract a generous relief appropriation from him and the Congress. Within a week the President has announced he will submit his recommendations to Congress, which will fill the last big gap in the budget.

Budget students do not really expect the mayors' recommendation of $2,340,000,000 to be adopted by the President. Nevertheless, the carefully stage-managed appeal today, with Mayor LaGuardia holding a press conference in the White House and handing out powerful pleas for money from mayors in the country, certainly seems intended to pave the way for a big recommendation.

Unexpended Balances

Speculation had been that President Roosevelt would surprise everybody with a relatively low relief recommendation. It was represented that along with unexpended balances—and in the House yesterday Republican critics claimed that such unexpended balances in all types of emergency projects, not only relief, totaled $5,973,000,000—it would be possible to make an appreciable saving in the fiscal year 1937. Payment of nearly $2,000,000,000 net to war veterans in the bonus disbursement was another reason for cutting relief spending, since many of the veterans are now on relief.

And these analysts may yet be proved correct, although the Roosevelt-La Guardia show today trends in the opposite direction. Evidently the repetition of the mayors' plea for $2,340,000,000 was a powerful straw man. President Roosevelt will be able to say: "There, you see, the mayors want $2,340,000,000. I am going to make a big economy I will ask for only $1,500,000,000."

Impressive Straw Man

Nevertheless, if the mayors' plea seemed like a straw man in this interplay of national politics, viewed as a practical relief matter it was very impressive.

"The mayors are the men on the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Iron Rule for Paraguay Decreed by Franco Regime; Follows Fascist Pattern

Totalitarian State Bans for Year Political, Labor or Other Unions Not Emanating From State —To Respect Democracies

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 12 (AP)—The Provisional Government of Paraguay, headed by Col. Rafael Franco, yesterday published a decree setting up the nation as a totalitarian state modeled after German National Socialism and Italian Fascism.

The decree declared the state and the "Liberating revolution" of Feb. 17 as indivisible and banned for one year political, labor or other unions which "do not emanate explicitly from the state."

Paraguay, the Government asserted, will be purged of "endemic, demagogic, industrial and sectarian evils."

Paraguay's Precise Status Remains In Considerable Doubt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Meager reports sifting through the Paraguayan censorship present a strange blend of long words and political systems in the announced establishment of a "totalitarian" state.

The situation is confused, since most of the requirements for a totalitarian state are realized in the seven-point decree just issued, while other pronouncements of the new de facto government point toward retention of democracy.

The United States and several Latin-American republics were on the verge of recognizing the regime of Col. Rafael Franco, Provisional President, who was recalled from exile less than a month ago to head the revolutionary government.

To Respect Democracy

Colonel Franco recently wired to the neutral mediators of the Gran Chaco War, meeting at Buenos Aires, that democratic principles would be respected by the new Paraguay.

Yet the decree just issued realizes all the main requirements of a totalitarian state, as follows:

1. The ruling party identifies itself with the state.
2. It bans all political activity except its own, for one year.
3. All permanent activities of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, March 12

Locarno—Signatories Meet in London

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—At noon the doors of the Locarno Room at the British Foreign Office closed momentously. Signatories of the Locarno Pact were confronting, perhaps, one of the most important problems of all history—the solution of which may lead to the purging of hates, fears, suspicions and the resultant reconstruction of Europe or to continued, even intensified, hostilities.

Eleven years ago in this same room the Locarno signatories met—Germany, France, England, Belgium and Italy. Germania then was present in person and peace fires burned high, because France and Germany signed the same document. Today Germany has marched her gray hordes across that pact and is missing from the council tables. As the peace fires gutter low, the world appears to look to England for leadership, as the most dispassionate of the affected powers.

England

Many forces and influences have complicated the conciliatory attitude with which England first met Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland. England was promptly beset by the most tremendous pressure from France, which entered the conference today determined to have none of the Reichsführer's peace overtures, so long as his troops occupy the Rhineland. England was reminded that it, itself, had set an example in the stern treatment of treaty violations as to Italy, and could not be less stern in the instance of Germany.

The Little Entente and the Balkan Entente, meeting in Geneva, added their pressure to that of France, threatening to leave the League if Great Britain failed to support stern action under the Locarno Pact and under the Covenant. England also heard the strong League sentiment of its own nation clearly expressed by Viscount Cecil, who last night indicated that the future of the League may depend upon the support that England now gives to it.

So, while England would still like to play the role of the Moderator, would still like to gain some good for Europe from Hitler's peace offers, it is forced to deal with the fact of Germany's treaty violation more sternly than it would otherwise have done.

Germany

Adolf Hitler spiked the expectation that he might offer some concession to help England in its search for a compromise. At least the Government officially stated that it would make no sacrifice of its sovereign rights and that the world must now treat with it as a free and equal power. If the nations do not like those terms, then Germany will withdraw its peace proposals and undertake honorable isolation, the Government announced.

France

This nation speeded ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact, the Senate ratifying the treaty late this afternoon. This pact completes a chain of military alliances placing 40,000,000 soldiers potentially at France's disposal. Here is seen the likely direction in which France will seek safety from what it deems the German threat. France will seek to induce the Locarno signatories to interpret the remilitarization move of Germany to constitute an act of aggression, thus calling for mutual assistance. Failing here, it will undoubtedly call upon the League to interpret the German act as aggressive and therefore demanding sanctions. Failing here, the consensus is that it will rush forward with a cordon of pacts either to encircle Germany or to disarm it by forcing it to become a signatory.

France sees hope of Rhine accord: Page 1.

Spain—Violence Attends Land Reforms

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Madrid—Spain is having a go at bullets after the recent victory of the Liberal Coalition in the general elections. The University of Madrid has been closed; a police guard was killed as he shielded Prof. Luis Jiminez Asua, one of the leading Socialists of Spain. Acts of violence arise apparently from the efforts of Premier Manuel Azaña to effect his land reforms, and from the pent-up hostility of the victorious Leftists toward the Conservative regime just ousted from power.

Destitution among Spain's peasantry, arising from centuries-old maldistribution of the land, is being alleviated by emergency measures to redistribute this land. Violence accompanies attacks on the rigidities of Spain's agrarian and social superstructure.

Strikes—Arbitrator Accepted in Elevator Walkout

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Prospects seemed brighter for settlement of the service employees strike that has tied up many New York skyscrapers for nearly two weeks—this despite walkouts in additional buildings. Fourteen hours of negotiations between the union leaders and realty owners,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Republicans Cut Curley Budget of $13,000,000
Garment Strike Seen As Near End by Union
Rain Due to Stop Tonight, Says Forecaster
Private Employment on Upgrade, WPA Chief Says
Dolan Denied Jury Trial by Judge Walsh
Tax on Non-Dividend Securities Favored

These and many other interesting stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

She Got a New Deal

Vassar Girl Promised a WPA Job Went to Washington in Great Glee Where She Learned Things College Does Not Teach

The Spoils System
Fourth of Six Articles

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—What a passport is to Russia, a letter of "political clearance" is to the New Deal.

In all federal jobs outside of Civil Service (and they now represent 40 per cent of the total, compared to 20 per cent under Hoover) the written indorsement of some local, county or state Democratic politician is absolutely necessary.

Not a sitting room in the capital but has discussed it, and most of them have known personal instances of friends or relatives coming to Washington and going through the degrading routine of getting the essential political approval.

There was, for example, the bright young woman, fresh from Vassar, who came down to the capital all hope and sparkling enthusiasm to take a job in the WPA theater project under Miss Hallie Flanagan, on the promise that politics would have nothing to do with the affair.

There Was a Joker

But it developed straightway that there were powers much higher than Miss Flanagan. Turn whichever way she could this attempted recruit for the New Deal found that she must learn the political ropes, or never join in play-projecting for the unemployed.

She discovered something that she had never, in her ingenuousness known before, that there was a county Democratic chairman at home, and that he was a powerful individual. He gave her the necessary endorsement, and she took over the task, but much of its glamour seemed to have fled. She had learned, however, a practical lesson in American politics rarely taught in schools. This instance could be repeated thousands of times.

What is "political clearance"?

Here is a notice from the Denver Reclamation Bureau dated May 15, 1934, and signed by R. F. Walter, chief engineer, that gives the matter officially:

No Room for Doubt Here

"The Secretary of the Interior requires that each recommendation submitted to him for appointment to a non-civil service position in the bureau of reclamation be supported by the clearance of some appropriate official in the Democratic Party organization.

"Such clearance need not necessarily be in the form of an endorsement or recommendation. A brief statement to the effect that there is no objection to the proposed appointment is all that is needed.

"In order to support a recommendation to be forwarded for your appointment, it is requested that you obtain from either the chairman of the Democratic county committee, the chairman of the Democratic state committee, or the chairman of the Democratic central committee in the county or state in which you claim legal residence, a brief statement, or clearance as indicated above.

"The clearance should be mailed

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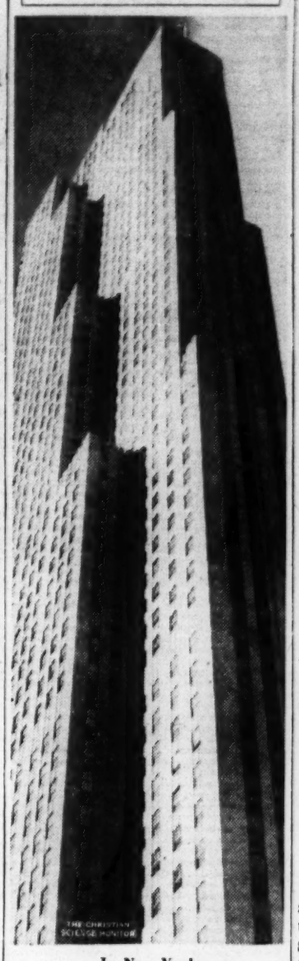
A Long Walk Up



In New York
A Strike in One of These Buildings Causes a Problem in Perpendicular Traffic

Elevator Peace Hangs on Keeping Temporary Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—As the arbitration principle triumphed in New York City's building service workers' strike today, when both sides accepted Ferdinand A. Silcox, chief forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, as arbitrator, a new stumblingblock reared in the path of settlement, with the re-employment question the point at issue.

Mayor LaGuardia hurried back home from morning conferences in Washington to resume negotiations at City Hall between both sides, which lasted 13 hours yesterday, with the Realty Advisory Board, owner group, resuming the discussion as unwilling as ever to budge from its stand against replacing with union men the strike-breakers who have filled the jobs competently.

Hinges on Rehiring

The controversy now hinges, therefore, on whether strikers who committed violence during the strike shall be rehired and whether all strikers must be taken back at once or merely put on a preferred list while strike-breakers continue to hold their jobs.

To the Building Service Workers' Union, concession on these points would be the equivalent of losing the strike, which they feel they can win now. Its return to the parley was on the premise of the LaGuardia peace formula providing that discharged union members should be replaced by "existing" members of the union and for immediate arbitration of working conditions, hours and wages.

Always Serious

The re-employment question is always a serious problem in industrial dispute settlements but particularly in this case in the light of the realty board's public statement that any man who went on strike was automatically discharged and anyone hired to replace him was hired on a permanent basis. The board had even anticipated the strike with its own employment agency for

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

Reich Warns Powers Rhine Troops Stay; Crowds Cheer Hitler

Speech on Policy by Führer Eagerly Awaited by Throngs of Enthusiastic Rhinelanders at Karlsruhe; 'Honorable Peace' Will Be 'Honorably Kept'

Britain Holds to Central Course As Locarno Powers Meet in London

Berlin Press Holds Sanctions Against Germany Impossible Because No Act of War Has Yet Been Committed; Ask Constructive Thought for New Europe

KARLSRUHE, Germany, March 12 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler came to this city of the Rhineland today to an enthusiastic ovation.

The roaring cheers of the crowds below drowned out the sound of his airplane's motors as the big ship in which he traveled from Munich circled to an easy landing.

The whole town was decorated with Swastika flags. Thousands of people lined the streets shouting "Heil!"

The Reichsführer went at once to the residence of Robert Wagner, Governor of Baden.

The scenes paralleled those in the Saar when that district returned to Germany a year ago.

Herr Hitler and Herr Wagner embraced when Der Führer stepped out of his airplane.

The streets from the airfield to the Governor's home were lined with National Socialist Storm troopers, but there were no soldiers in evidence.

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—The diplomatic negotiations for a settlement of the Locarno pact crisis lined up France and nine allies today against Germany, absolutely isolated.

France, calling for punishment of Germany or a withdrawal of the Reich troops from the Rhineland before considering Adolf Hitler's offers for new treaties to replace the broken Locarno pact, claimed the support of: Belgium, Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Poland, Greece, Turkey, Italy, if sanctions were lifted from the warring Fascist nation.

Great Britain took a comparatively central course, seeking to gain consideration for Germany's treaty proposals, but was reported swinging to France's side for a withdrawal first of at least some of the Nazi troops who occupied the Rhineland.

Germany Threatens To Withdraw Peace Offers Made by Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 12—An official statement published here today is regarded as significant as indicating the importance attached here to Britain's help in the present crisis.

Germany, this statement declares, is willing immediately to allay any British suspicion that Germany will adopt an aggressive attitude during the period of negotiations, by making a declaration to this effect—provided France and Belgium will do the same.

But there is to be no renunciation of Germany's sovereign rights under any conditions.

In other words there will be no withdrawal of troops from the Rhineland Zone, whatever action may be decided upon by the powers now assembled in London.

Avoids Wrong Method

The German Government goes on to say that if it renounced any of its sovereign rights, then Europe's future pacification would be built upon such arbitrary renunciation and moral discrimination which would in themselves carry the germ of rankling disgrace on one hand and latent dissatisfaction on the other. The only peace which can be maintained, it adds, is that based upon the free decision of European peoples and if signed under such conditions "it would be honorably kept as far as Germany is concerned, because it would be in accord with the conception of the honor of nations."

Sends France to Hague

A long article in today's Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which is unsigned but is generally accepted in informed circles to have come from the Foreign Office, rejects the argument heard abroad that if Germany felt it had a case for protesting against the Franco-Soviet pact it should have brought it before the International Court of Justice at The Hague. France, this article maintains, had already presented a "fait accompli" by its military agreement with Russia which Germany can only repay in its own coin. Further it argues that if an appeal to the Hague Court was right why did not France appeal there before ratification of this treaty.

Sanctions, the article concludes, are impossible against Germany, because that country has not committed any "act leading to war." The time has come, it then goes on, when events should be concentrated not upon peace but upon the constructive task laid down by Adolf Hitler in his proposals, in order to make a New Europe.

Soviet Pact Attacked By Official Statement Of German Government

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—The German Government declared today that if any attempt should be made to demand of Germany that she renounce any of her sovereign rights,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Senate Accepts Curb on Activity Of Lobby Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—In a stuffy little courtroom yesterday, the haughty Senate of the United States was told, in effect, to behave itself, and respect the Fourth Amendment (privacy clause) of the Constitution, along with everybody else.

Ruling against the Black Lobby Committee, the youthful and informal chief justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court held that the blanket subpoena of the committee went "way beyond" its constitutional authority.

Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, bitter and brilliant chairman of the Lobby Committee, was all for an immediate Senate test of the court's authority. If need be, he was prepared to have Congress take away from all lower courts the authority which Congress has given them to grant injunctions.

Hearst Seeks Injunction

His feeling was strengthened by a second action begun before the same court today by William Randolph Hearst who asks an injunction against Western Union specifically to halt the turning over to the lobby committee of a telegram sent by him from Chicago on April 5, 1935, to James T. Williams Jr., in Washington, one of his editorial writers.

The suit makes no objection to turning over other telegrams which might have been sent by or to Mr. Hearst during the period covered from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, 1935, in the committee's blanket subpoena.

Chief Justice Alfred L. Wheat declined to grant a temporary restraining order immediately, indicating that the case would be heard soon on its merits, after filing of an answer by Western Union.

Just a Little Sprinkle

Despite the thunder clouds of wrath gathering in the Senate for a deluge of oratory, there were signs today that it would be only a spring shower, after all.

The Senate is not thought likely to enter into a protracted row with the lower courts at this time of the political year, and it is believed that the Black committee can yet proceed on a modified basis in its examination of subpoenaed telegrams.

And so, although partisan groups variously rejoiced or deplored the immediate effect of the court's temporary injunction, which is expected soon to be permanent, observers' eyes were turned chiefly to the long-term result on that ancient institution, the congressional investigation.

Marks Precedent of Kind

For the first time in history, so far as hasty searching of the records shows, a court has intervened to regulate the Senate's own conduct of one of its chief prerogatives.

Hitherto Senate committees have had practically a free rein in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

'Eether' Now Heads 'Eyether'

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—A "revolt" against "Harvard's broad A's" was envisaged today by Estelle B. Hunter, educational director of the Better Speech Institute of America.

She professed to see a trend toward the language of the layman with the possibility the "harsh" accents of the Midwesterner may soon become the acme of articulation.

Losing official favor, she said, are such pronunciations as "secret'ry," "cemet'ry" and "necess'ry." She pointed out current editions of a leading dictionary give preference to "dic-shon-ary" over "diction'ry."

Miss Hunter maintained "eether" and "neether" are now preferable to "eyether" and "neyether" in the movement away from the sophisticated intonations of the stage folk.

Popular usage, she added, determines proper pronunciation. Simpler words and construction, she said in an interview, seem to be gaining permanent favor because they have a more direct appeal to emotions. Miss Hunter said that simplicity marks the Midwesterner.

She said some eastern sponsors of network radio broadcasts have approved midwestern pronunciation because it is employed by the greatest number of persons.

Collegian Crams Plenty Of Action Into 4 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Completing a required number of hours is only part of the things a student has to do before being awarded a college degree according to Hubert Shaddix, of Athens, Ala., undergraduate at the University of Alabama. He cited these figures:

The average four-year student has read more than 450 miles of printed words, if placed end to end.

He has written more than 6,000,000 words—estimated to run 200 miles.

He has gone to 2304 classes, consumed 125 gallons of milk and approximately two and a fourth tons of food, used 54 pounds of soap, and nine pounds of tooth paste, walked 3000 miles, slept 7680 hours and sat 12,000 hours.

President Enthuses Friends Of St. Lawrence Waterway

DETROIT, March 12 (AP)—Officials of the Detroit Seaway Conference hailed President Roosevelt's prediction of early completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway today as a spur to renewed efforts for Senate ratification of the 1932 treaty with Canada.

The President, expressing confidence that "no insuperable difficulties" block the path to agreement between the two countries, notified the conference that "a new approach to the problems involved" is being sought.

His message was read to more than 200 advocates of the 2000-mile channel to bring ocean-going shipping to lake ports by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Pittman Predicts Success

Senator Pittman, who led a three weeks' fight for the waterway treaty in 1934 when it failed of ratification by 13 votes, told the conference that unity of waterway advocates would result in success at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt's message was hailed by Henry J. Allen, former Senator from Kansas and president of the Great Lakes-Tidewater Association, as an "excellent presentation, full of common sense, sound argument and good advice."

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, president of the Great Lakes Harbors Association, co-sponsor of the conference, said:

"Senator Pittman has brought us information which is invaluable. I'm satisfied that before we adjourn we shall find ways and means to carry out his suggestions."

La Follette Hits Utilities

Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog.), of Wisconsin, was not able to be present at the conference, but in his prepared address, read by Adjt. Gen. Ralph M. Immell of Wisconsin, he declared the "real enemies" of the seaway are "the trunk line railroads running between Chicago and New York and the public utilities serving the eastern area that would benefit by the power development at International Rapids under the treaty."

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the power authority of the state of New York, which has agreed to contribute about $90,000,000 of the estimated United States share of $260,000,000 in completion of the project, in return for the power to be generated in the International Rapids, stressed the close connection of the navigation and power features, warning that the two "must stand or fall together."

See Big Demand for Power

Estimates in New York, Mr. Walsh said, are that the growth of power demands within the period required for completion of the St. Lawrence project will necessitate not only the full power development of the St. Lawrence and Niagara resources but an additional supply of steam-generated power approaching 1,000,000 horsepower.

He said a survey by the power authority has demonstrated the economic advantage of an outlet such as the so-called Hudson-Champlain route as an auxiliary channel from the seaway through New York State.

"As an extension into the interior of all trade routes to and from destinations on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific seaboards," Mr. Walsh asserted, "it would mean a saving of more than 2½ days of sailing time or about $1500 in vessel costs per voyage. This extension . . . should certainly be given the most serious consideration."

What President Said

The message follows, in part

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power conference at Detroit is a welcome and significant event. Farm and civic leaders from all sections and official representatives of states and cities are assembling, for a most practical purpose, on the border between Canada and the United States.

The immediate objective of the conference is the support of contural resources of the chain of inland seas and connecting rivers which form one of the great frontiers of the world. It has been the historic policy of the two nations to use this frontier solely as an instrumentality of peace.

Note to Panama Canal

Under this policy, an opportunity is now presented to complete a seaway comparable in economic value to the Panama Canal. The public development of St. Lawrence power is inseparably linked with the navigation project.

The improvement of this great resource for the dual purposes of navigation and power is an important part of the program of the present Administration. It will enable us to take the next step to extend to the Northeast benefits already assured from works completed or under construction in the Tennessee Valley in the Southeast, at Boulder Dam in the Southwest, and on the Columbia River in the Northwest.

Assures Steady Support

I wish the conference at Detroit to be assured not only of continued unremitting effort to complete the seaway and power development, but also of my strong conviction that recent events have helped to clear the way for action, upon the broadest lines of public benefit.

In a message to the United States Senate, I pointed out that the construction of dams and locks in the 120-mile stretch of the St. Lawrence River, between Lake Ontario and Montreal, is virtually all that is required to complete the seaway from the head of the lakes to salt water, and that the same works will provide an abundant supply of cheap power in proximity to a great industrial and rural market.

View Is Changed

At that time, I stated the belief that this improvement is without any question going to be completed in the near future and that it should be carried forward by both nations instead of by one. That is my view today.

Such a development as we propose to carry out in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin unquestionably will result in greater activity for all ports and transportation agencies.

The use of electric energy is gaining so rapidly today that no sane person would dare to assert that after the seven years required for construction of works, St. Lawrence power would provide a surplus above actual needs.

Sees Power Shortage

As a matter of fact, careful studies have shown that there will be a serious shortage of electric energy in the Northeast before the project can be completed.

The Tennessee Valley project demonstrates the advantage of unified planning to develop the resources of a great river basin.

To expedite action, it is necessary and desirable to adapt existing plans for the improvement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin to the mutual interests and respective needs of the two countries. This is obviously required if we are to secure prompt ratification by both nations.

Seek New Approach

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence treaty of 1932 has not been ratified in either country. Something further than mere resubmission of a treaty is called for under these conditions.

We are seeking, therefore, a new approach to the problems involved in the many projects for improvements in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin.

The solid basis of good will and co-operation which exists between the United States and Canada, their common interest in the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin for navigation and power and the present and future needs of the province of Ontario and the State of New York for dependable sources of cheap power supply will, I am confident, prove helpful factors.

As the result of years of study, and with mutual recognition of well-established rights, it should be unnecessary to enter into lengthy negotiations or to discard thoroughly tested engineering plans.

Let us be realistic and frankly face the fact that delays have not been due to any failure of negotiations to reach an accord among the four sovereignties involved: The Federal Government of the United States, the Dominion Government of Canada, the Province of Ontario and the State of New York. Delay has sprung, rather, from fears of economic harm to special localities or to special interests, which I have always believed are grossly exaggerated, and especially from opposition based upon the fact that the power available in these boundary waters is publicly owned and will be generated and distributed, under existing laws, by public agencies in both Canada and the United States.

Thinks Means Available

Provision for the public use of St. Lawrence power was made under a contract between the Dominion Government and the Province of Ontario in 1932. A similar accord, also contingent upon ratification of a treaty, was reached between the United States corps of engineers and the power authority of the State of New York and upon my recommendation was ratified in 1933 by the United States House of Representatives.

Considering all the elements involved, I am more than ever convinced that means can be found to go forward with the development on terms that will serve public requirements.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project is in keeping with the spirit of the times and with the policy of co-operation now firmly established on this continent.

More than 100 years ago, the United States and Canada set the first successful example in disarmament by withdrawing ships of war from the Great Lakes. Today these nations, each respecting the complete sovereignty of the other, share an international border of 5000 miles without a single fort along its entire length. Recently the two nations took prompt action to effect a reciprocal trade agreement by which prohibitive barriers to mutually beneficial commerce across this frontier have been removed.

For the United States and Canada to demonstrate the full value of such a policy on a frontier that spans a continent would contribute immeasurably to security and progress in the Western Hemisphere.

Big Yorkshire City Once Rated at £7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leeds, Eng.

THE rateable value of Leeds, largest city in Yorkshire, which today approaches £3,500,000, was at the time of the Domesday survey (1086) only £7.

This was revealed in an exhibition of books and documents organized by the Leeds public libraries in order to stimulate public interest in the libraries of the city.

Battle Lines Set In Drive to Block Legal Lotteries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12—Forces for and against the legalization of lotteries in New York State are lined up today for a finish fight, following a public hearing here yesterday on bills by State Senator Julius S. Berg (D) of New York, and Assemblyman Robert J. Crews (R) of Brooklyn for legalization of this system of chance. This measure, if enacted, would turn a percentage of the proceeds of legalized lotteries over to the state or local governments for relief of unemployed.

Opposition to the measures was led by the Rev. O. R. Miller, head of the New York Civic League; Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Lionel Hay Freeman, counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, president of the National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries; James J. Lyons, borough president of the Bronx, and others favored the lottery bills.

Political Plot Hinted

Mr. Miller scored lotteries in general and declared the framers of the Constitution had regarded them as "so serious that they are prohibited in this fundamental law, when not even murder is so singled out." He saw a political scheme back of efforts to push the legislation through at this session, declaring that if the bills were passed by the legislature this year and next year, they would then go to the people at an off-year election, when the upstate vote, so strongly against liquor and gambling, would not go to the polls in full strength, with the result that the vote down-state would put the legislation through.

Mrs. Colvin charged that the bills were "particularly vicious" and would put gambling under the auspices of the state and charities.

Called Crime Breeder

Mr. Freeman viewed the legislation in the same light, declaring that the legalization of lotteries afforded "the best way possible to encourage crime." He held the measures were unconstitutional and that the proposed amendment to the state constitution to legalize them should not be considered from moral reasons.

Mrs. Harriman stressed "the sad plight of private charities, hospitals and other welfare agencies . . . who find themselves unable longer to support themselves," declaring they "must naturally turn to legal lotteries as their only salvation."

"It is our duty to recognize the fact that lotteries are thriving unhampered in this country," she continued. "Over one billion dollars a year leaves here for foreign shores to alleviate distress, feed the hungry and aid the sick in foreign lands, while our own victims of the depression go uncared for."

Mr. Lyons declared that the time had come for the Government to recognize "the gambling spirit of its citizens and to cash in on it by taking a 'cut.'"

Legal Lotteries Seen As Breeding Ground For 'Sinister Racket'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Legalization of lotteries, "the most sinister racket," would result in the control of this form of gambling by crooks and gangsters, in the opinion of William Hodson, commissioner of public welfare here.

If the lottery bills now before the Legislature become law, the crooks and gangsters will soon be exploiting the lottery "to an extent that would make the prohibition bootleg racket and charity racket pale into insignificance," Mr. Hodson told the League for Political Education at the town hall here yesterday.

"The people of this country had better wake up to the fact that lotteries under the guise of 'sweepstakes' and 'treasure hunts' are potentially the most sinister and far-reaching rackets this country has ever known," he said. "The so-called 'sweepstakes' and 'treasure hunts,' which are, with some exceptions, simply gambling devices, have managed to get by the lottery laws thus far by throwing in a fake element of skill. . . . In reality, these are not contests of skill at all. They are nothing but gambling devices based upon pure chance.

"The dangers of wholesale fraud are apparent when you realize how easy it is to announce a first prize of $25,000 or $50,000 which is never intended to be paid by the promoters of the fraud. Instead, they can hire some individual to pose as the winner of the prize and, for a small consideration, have his picture taken receiving a fake check for $25,000. The press has carried stories these last few days of the way in which a well-known religious organization of this city was fooled by one of these 'treasure hunt' organizations. . . ."

"The time has certainly come to look behind the scenes of most of these organizations, to strip off the pretense of 'skill' and to recognize them for what they are, namely, lotteries. . . . Of course, the best plan of all would be for the public to refuse to be hoodwinked by these affairs. . . ."

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U. S. Mayors Demand $2,340,000,000 Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

job," said Mayor LaGuardia. "The unemployed are on the steps of our city halls. It's not a theory, not a debate, not even politics for us. We live with the problem day by day, and we know the relief need."

The report from the 100 mayors struck the same note: "City executives do not depend upon tabulations of figures and reports of case workers. Physically, not statistically, they come face to face with haggard and desperate men and women, and with the pitiful appeal of hungry children. In the days before they had federal aid in meeting their problems, they had thrust upon them on several occasions the terrible and tragic duty of using force to restrain the angry riots of their own hungry and hopeless citizens."

On such a basis, the mayors forcefully declared that in the face "of promiscuous and misinformed talk recently concerning the character of work conducted under the WPA" . . . "practically every project represents a useful, and, in most cases, a permanent public improvement. Secondly, there remain a multitude of additional useful things to be done under future work programs. And, finally, it is apparent that the city officials of America will never consent to the abandonment of the work principle in giving relief assistance. The dole, based upon idleness and groceries, has no place in our American scheme of society."

Work, Not Dole

The mayors were most forceful in replying that the unemployed want work, not the dole. The city of Chicago said: "They do not want charity, they do want employment.

"They do want to earn the money they obtain.

"They do want to spend the money as they see fit."

Mayor Frank Couzens of Detroit, son of Senator James Couzens (R), of Michigan, said: "We all know the great social benefits that a community derives by keeping the minds and bodies of the unemployed employed at some useful endeavor until they can once again return to work in private industry, without degeneration of their moral and physical fiber."

WPA Is Defended

On the second question: "Are we doing useful work under the WPA program?" the replies were unanimously in the affirmative, as might be expected since all the projects were recommended by the cities themselves, and either approved or rejected by federal authority. But the mayors, acting as counsel for the defense, present a long and detailed list of useful work: roads, sewers, schools, parks. The city of Allentown said: "WPA work in our city is not only useful and community enriching work, but the result of deliberations and studies made by our city planning commission covering a period of some 20-odd years."

On the final question: "Would there be useful work yet to be done under a continued WPA program," one official only out of a total of over 100 expressed reserved doubt—the only dissent in the entire report. All the rest declared they had enough projects ready and some of them started to carry WPA through the next fiscal year.

New England's View

New England cities were well represented. Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel of Boston, declared that "there are now 26,845 people working on Boston WPA projects. Without any question, each and every project sponsored by the city of Boston represents a most useful work. As a matter of fact, the substantial contributions which the city of Boston is putting into these projects would not have been forthcoming if the work did not represent definite community improvements." Mr. Foley lists 225 school buildings under repair, 218 other public buildings repaired, street-resurfacing and paving undertaken, sanitary and fire-protection improvements, white-collar projects.

Acting Mayor Philip V. Erard of Springfield said: "We are rounding out our WPA program and have reached a mark of nearly $4,000,000 of which the city of Springfield has contributed 21 per cent.

Politics Forgotten

Republican like Democratic mayors sprang to the defense of their projects and urged more.

Mayor S. Ashley of New Bedford listed in big type four picturesque projects: "A new wharfingers building, a large bear den, a new vocational school gymnasium, and a new municipal parking lot watch tower."

City managers, like mayors, joined in the procession of praise. A telling note was revealed in the last sentence from Mayor John Boyd Thacher 2d of Albany, N. Y., who wrote: "From the above, it is evident the city has accomplished many worth-while improvements through government aid, without an increase in the local tax rate."

Youth Commission Voted by Ottawa To Study Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 12—An impassioned plea for the re-establishment of the youth of Canada and suggested steps toward this end were advanced with unusual eloquence in Parliament recently when Denton Massey, Conservative from Greenwood, Ont., delivered his maiden speech.

A more comprehensive system of training and preparation for vocational work was of the first importance, he maintained, but he urged that first there should be a government-supervised investigation into the whole problem of youth employment through the establishment of a National Youth Re-establishment Commission.

Mr. Massey described the effect of the prolonged depression on the annual army of boys and girls who had been graduating from public schools filled with buoyancy and hope only to find themselves balked from useful occupation and economic independence. Each year over 200,000 boys and girls reach the age of 16 and their collective voice will be heard, he warned.

While there is at present in the Dominion an investment of $579,571,000 in educational institutions and the provincial and technical schools were doing an excellent work, figures showed that far too low a proportion of students were being adequately equipped for their life's work. At the same time industry was being handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining skilled workers. Canada was trailing far behind Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Sweden and several other countries in advancing technical and vocational training, to its own grave injury, declared Mr. Massey.

Declaring entire sympathy with the motion, the Labor Minister, Norman Rogers, said he hoped that it would be possible for the Federal Government, acting in co-operation with the provinces, to arrange either improved educational facilities or better correlation of vocational schools and employment services and to revive the apprentice system.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Faculty Actions Cause Oregon School Rebellion

ALBANY, Ore., March 12 (AP)—A college president's threat to close the institution against a "student dictatorship" and the ouster of a high school superintendent have brought student rebellions at two Oregon schools.

The student body of Albany College, a Presbyterian school, divided into two factions over the assertion of President Thomas W. Bibb that a "ruling minority" exercised an "unwholesome influence" upon the students. At St. Helens, 100 miles north of here, all but 21 of 400 high school students deserted their classrooms, protesting the failure of the board of education to renew the contract of Supt. J. R. Austin.

Senate Accepts Lobby Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

examining, heckling and browbeating witnesses. They have been restrained only by their own sense of restraint, which occasionally has been very limited.

The first check in this long-developed process was given in Judge Wheat's courtroom yesterday. The Senate lobby committee admittedly had taken its so-called "dragnet" subpoena word-by-word from a similar comprehensive subpoena issued back in 1876 in a Lousiana election case.

Case Never Tested

Incidentally, a man was sent to jail under the Louisiana case subpoena, but its constitutional validity was never tested. The present subpoena called on the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce all the telegrams sent over 10 months in 1935 by or to the Chicago law firm of Winston, Strawn & Shaw.

The court yesterday ruled that the committee had a perfect right to subpoena telegrams from Western Union if it enumerated or specified the telegrams which it desired, but it drew the line at a catch-all, blanket subpoena which would include personal and family correspondence as well as that having to do with the lobby investigation.

Comes to Quick Decision

The committee sought the telegrams of the law firm because an expense account of the American Liberty League showed it had paid for $117 worth of telegrams sent by the firm.

When Judge Wheat handed down his decision yesterday it came quickly and informally. His whole conduct of the important case was one of informal and friendly interest in the point at issue rather than of judicial pomp. Frank J. Hogan, lawyer for the plaintiffs, who had made a two-hour oratorical effort earlier in the day, was just launched on his final rebuttal when Judge Wheat cut him short.

"Mr. Hogan, I do not believe I want to hear any more," he said. "That is the view that I take of it, that this subpoena goes way beyond the legitimate use of the subpoena duces tecum."

With a few more comments, he granted the injunction.

Black Threatens Fight

Senator Black threatens a fight over jurisdiction between the court and the Senate. If such a peculiar situation developed the court would order Western Union not to produce the telegrams, and the Senate would require the company to produce them. The court would then, presuably, counter with a writ of habeas corpus.

All these possibilities were aired in the argument yesterday. Furthermore, Senator Black points out that the lower courts were created by Congress, and owe their authority and jurisdiction to the Legislature, which presumably could take away what it had given. Decision now turns on the sentiment of Congress itself.

Opposed to Dragnet

The American Civil Liberties Union, as far removed from the American Liberty League, in some respects, as could be, announced its disapproval today of the Black dragnet subpoena as "dangerous to the liberties of our people, however useful it may have been in getting evidence in prohibition and gangster cases."

"The precedent established by such a procedure," it added, "is ominous. It opens the way to abuse of governmental powers for purposes far less legitimate than your inquiry. To say that the Government can get at the facts only by the surreptitious method of getting these telegrams wholesale from a common carrier without notice to the senders is to hold that the ends justify the means."

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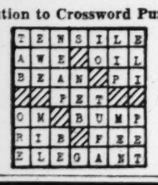

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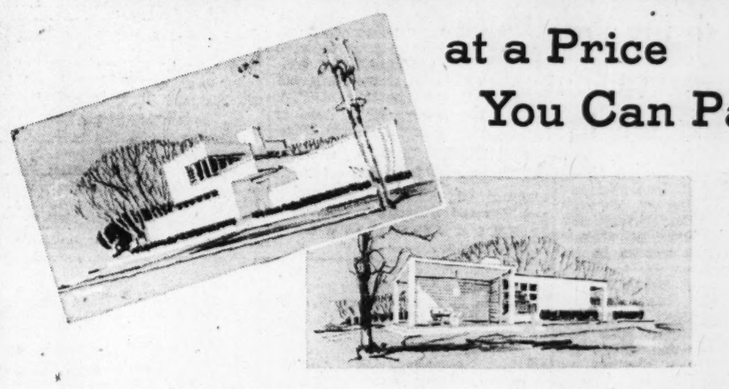
ALMOST everyone at one time or another dreams of building a home of his own. But hitherto the man or woman of modest income hesitated before undertaking such a venture because the budget experts says, "Multiply your yearly income by two, and you have the amount you can afford to pay for a home." And when you multiplied your income by two and got $2000 or $3000 or $4000—that was not enough to build a house!

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

resulted in the acceptance of Ferdinand A. Silcox, chief forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, as arbitrator.

Principal snag is the issue that has arisen out of the strike itself. Labor wants all strikers returned to their jobs. Realty owners have held out for the retaining of replacement workers. William D. Rawlins, realty spokesman, has offered a compromise, whereby some strikers would get their jobs back and some replacement men would keep their jobs. Mayor LaGuardia, with the strike thus narrowed to this issue, hastens by plane from Washington to New York to weigh the scales for peace.

British—Commons Ratify Defense Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—The House of Commons ratified the British Government's mammoth three-year rearmament program 371 to 153, with Liberals and Labor members in the role of opposition. From the day some weeks ago when Labor conditionally indorsed the rearmament program, there has been a progressive hostility displayed by Labor toward it.

First, Labor expressed the conviction that the program as presented in the Government's White Paper was too lukewarm toward collective action, and too strong in reliance on national armaments. The current debate found Labor and Liberals urging a vote of lack of confidence in the Government, on the ground that the Cabinet has not taken Parliament sufficiently into its confidence on crucial issues relating to the arms program.

British white paper approved: Page 5.

Japan—Drive on Alleged Spies Begun

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Tokyo—Now that Japan is settling down after the shaking up it received from the abortive military insurrection, it is displaying anxiety about the presence of "sinister influences," "dangerous thoughts," spies and "suspicious persons." Illustrative of this alarm is the arrest of three Japanese employed in the Soviet Embassy as interpreters, on the suspicion that they were supplying information to the Russian officials.

Similarly illustrative is the publication of laws bringing all religious bodies under state supervision.

New Privy Council head in Japan ultraconservative: Page 5.

Paraguay—Totalitarian State Decreed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires—Paraguay has established the first regime fashioned to Fascist models in the Western Hemisphere. The militarist Government, headed by Col. Rafael Franco, in power since Feb. 17, issued a seven-point decree proclaiming a totalitarian state. Most of the familiar regimenting provisions of the German and Italian models were included—the Revolutionary Government and the state are to be inseparable, the political activities of the people are to be suspended for a year, the mobilization of all industry is to be under the Ministery of the Interior, the National Labor Department is given complete jurisdiction over labor and capital relations.

Paraguay's action is bound to have interesting repercussions on two continents that have advanced and maintained republicanism to a notable degree. Six neighboring South American nations were known to have virtually prepared a note recognizing the Franco Government. But that note was based on President Franco's previous utterance that he intended to respect democratic principles. Paraguay incidently is the only South American nation not to have accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to a peace conference of the American republics.

Hauptmann—No Stay of Execution

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman announced today—the last day on which he can legally reprieve Bruno Richard Hauptmann—that he has no intention now of again staying execution, which is set for the week of March 30.

Administration—Farm Official Studies Europe

Washington—Around the Capital:

Chester C. Davis, agricultural adjustment administrator, received notice that he is to steam March 20 to visit England, France, Germany Italy and Denmark, studying the possibility of outlets for American farm products. There are at least 2,000,000 reasons for such a trip for there are 2,000,000 persons in the United States who are dependent for a living upon the production of goods for export.

Breaking whatever feeble restraints the Administration may have attempted to set on military expenditures, the House Military Affairs Committee voted unanimously for a five-year aircraft procurement program for the Army Air Corps.

The Administration basked under the rays of a warm spot of New England political sunlight as New Hampshire's indorsement of Roosevelt delegates suggested that harmony may rule at the Democratic National Convention, despite take-a-walk threats.

Ship Subsidy Vote Gives Government Club for New Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Swift and unexpected Senate action armed the Administration today with a $21,650,000 club for use in its campaign to force the drastic new ship subsidy bill out of a legislative morass allegedly created by the opposition of American shipping interests.

A Senate vote late yesterday, confirming previous action by the Senate Appropriations Committee, deleted this sum from the total government payments available to American ship lines during the coming fiscal year for carrying the mails. The deletion is not final unless confirmed by the House, but passage by even one branch of the Legislature came as a major surprise and transformed what had been suspected as a mere bluff into a very real threat.

Ship Lines Blamed

Should the cut in the annual government payments to ship lines be enacted it would leave them to face foreign competition unaided by a subsidy, a condition which would allegedly force most of them out of business unless new ship subsidy legislation is passed before the present Congress adjourns. The ship lines are charged with opposing the new legislation on the assumption that Congress would continue to pay them the usual contract amount so long as the question is pending.

The purpose of Administration strategy is to knock this confident assumption out from under the ship lines and leave them a bare choice between no further aid whatever, or a new type of aid under the Administration's terms and with extensive government control over the industry attached.

Safe Driving Honors Go to FERA Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A splendid record of safe driving has been made by the transient division FERA trucks throughout the State. These trucks have covered 421,000 miles and have transported without misfortune about 241,000 men, according to the Georgia FERA transient division.

The transient division of the FERA closed in October with a commendable record of safety, as a result of the establishment in June, 1933, of a safety bureau of the FERA.

Union Labor Asks Many Reforms In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A widespread program of reform was urged upon the British Columbia Government by organized labor through the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. It included: a six-hour day and a five-day week, enforced by law; public works to relieve unemployment; removal of all exemptions from minimum wage laws; universal health insurance legislation covering all citizens, regardless of income; free school textbooks, printed by the Government where possible; increase in workmen's compensation; compulsory liability insurance for all car owners; special holidays with pay for employees who are forced to work on statutory holidays; uniform labor and social legislation throughout Canada; increased salaries and wages for government employees as an example to employers generally. enforcing collective security, was hardly adapted to a compromise.

Accordingly it was decided that

Philadelphia Mayor Acts To Avert Food Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—Although strike-breakers need expect no support from Mayor Wilson, he has repeatedly stated, he will not tolerate the activities of racketeers representing themselves as "roving pickets."

While the Mayor's labor board has succeeded in settling the major problems of the threatened city-wide truck strike, strikes of truck drivers attached to individual meat plants are still in progress.

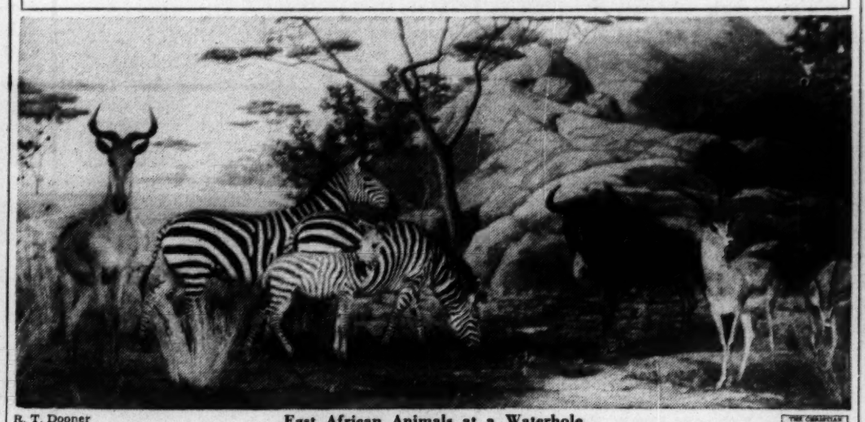
Wholesale grocers of the city pointed out that deliveries of food have been so slowed down that the city is faced with a serious shortage of supplies.

Mayor Wilson wasted no time in calling Director of Public Safety Emanuel and ordering him, if necessary, to "put a squad of police on every truck."

Hoover in New York

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Herbert Hoover arrived in New York yesterday to attend a meeting of the directorate of the New York Life Insurance Company and to address the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Life Underwriters Association of New York tonight. He declined to comment on the political situation as he stepped off the Twentieth Century accompanied by his son, Allan.

'Afternoon Tea' on the African Plains



R. T. Dooner — East African Animals at a Waterhole

Sixteen Specimens of Eight of the Most Interesting Animals of Tanganyika Territory, Mounted in Habitat Group in African Hall in the Free Natural History Museum of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. The Animals Comprise Zebras and Various Members of the Antelope Family

Trend Seems Toward Landon; Democratic Revolt Weakens; Borah Takes Big Risk in Ohio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12 — The two principal political currents in the country continued to run strongly today: (1) Toward the nomination of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas as the Republican candidate, and (2) toward the elimination of insurgent Democrats from the Philadelphia convention which will renominate President Roosevelt.

As for Governor Landon, the latest indication of his strength comes in a poll taken by the Ohio Republican State Committee—the State where Senator William E. Borah's challenge to the Kansas Governor is to be settled by the voters. It is taken for granted that the Ohio Republican Committee, like organization forces in most states, is opposed to Senator Borah's candidacy. The Idaho Senator has been irregular too early and too often to gain much regular support. Nevertheless, the committee's figures were impressive.

Landon Far Ahead

They showed, out of a total of 9507 votes cast, that Governor Landon was far ahead with 5392. Senator Borah came second with 1952. Colonel Knox was third with 1233. Former President Hoover had 398, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan 279 and Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa 61.

These totals, assembled by statewide Republican leaders, agree with the general estimates made by most Washington observers who are not attached to one candidate or another. Senator Borah's poor showing is attributed by his supporters to the organization bias, and they claim that when ordinary voters are given a chance of expressing their preferences, they will roll up big Borah totals.

Big Risk for Borah

But party organizations generally dominate primary elections, particularly for the selection of convention delegates. It is seen, therefore, that Senator Borah is risking his entire candidacy and position by his entry in the Ohio primaries. Should he be decisively defeated, his possibility of being a major influence at Cleveland would be greatly reduced. On such factors as these, Landon confidence is mounting.

As for President Roosevelt's prospects at Philadelphia, it is now clear that few of the recognized Democratic insurgents will have much influence even if they elect delegates. Indeed, present indications are that loyal Roosevelt slates will be elected or chosen from practically every state.

Ely Influence Aims

Now that former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts has announced his decision not to sponsor an unpledged Massachusetts delegation, one of the major centers of revolt is wiped out of the picture—as far as Philadelphia is concerned.

Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts expanded this view today on leaving the White House when he said that former Governor Ely "has taken a walk before the Democratic convention has started." Governor Curley added that the New Hampshire primary vote indicated that the common people "were better informed on some things than college professors and bankers. They are seeing clearly that the man in the White House is thinking of them."

Roosevelt Swamps Talmadge

From Georgia comes further encouraging news. Another county primary—a Harris County presidential preference primary—gave President Roosevelt 18-to-1 victory over Governor Talmadge. Official returns from 13 of 14 precincts showed he polled 1121 votes to 63 for Governor Talmadge.

This result, following a vote in another Georgia county where the President was about half as strong, confirms the view there that Governor Talmadge's challenge has about petered out. His difficulties over finance, and forcible seizure of state funds, seems to have turned even his own farm strongholds against him. The Roosevelt committee in Georgia, which has been to the White House for several consultations, is apparently doing effective political work.

Knox Thinks G. O. P. Can Crack Solid South

DALLAS, Tex., March 12 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox told Texans today there is a very good chance for the Republicans to crack the "solid south" again in the coming presidential election.

The Chicago publisher, on the last leg of a trip through the West and Southwest, said he had found every reason to believe the votes of countless Democrats dissatisfied with "New Deal" policies would swing to the Republican candidate.

In Houston yesterday Colonel Knox laughed heartily when interviewers recalled a news columnist had written that his boss did not have a "Chinaman's chance" to receive the Republican presidential nomination. The columnist was Howard Vincent O'Brien.

"The other day Howard got all burned up," Colonel Knox explained. "A woman wrote him: 'How in the world can you pretend to be free and independent when you work for a man like Colonel Knox—an avowed candidate for President?" Boy, Howard got mad at that! He took his whole column that day to answer her. He wound it up by saying: "The boss won't like this, but he hasn't a Chinaman's chance to be nominated for President!"

Roosevelt Continues To Gain in Georgia

HAMILTON, Ga., March 12 (AP)—Georgia's 1936 political record today contained a 40 to 1 "write-in" of President Roosevelt by voters of Harris County.

The county held an unpublicized presidential preference vote yesterday in connection with a regular county Democratic primary and returns from 12 of the 14 precincts gave the President 1424 votes to 35 for his persistent critic, Gov. Eugene Talmadge. Roosevelt's name was the only one printed on the ballot, but just above it was a notice to the voters: "if not for Roosevelt, write in preference."

Roosevelt and Borah Unopposed in Nebraska

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, March 6 were assured the presidential preference votes of their parties in Nebraska as filings for the April 14 primary closed without opposition to them.

B. P. Weeks, publisher of newspapers at Marysville, Kan., and Fairbury, Neb., abandoned, at the last minute, plans to file a petition entering Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas against Senator Borah in the Republican race. The preference vote will not be binding, however.

Senator George W. Norris declined to enter the Republican primary to seek renomination but his friends say may enter the general election as an independent.

Smith Wins Preliminary Bout Against New Deal

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, without putting in an appearance, gained a preliminary victory today in his fight to carry his opposition to the Roosevelt New Deal to the Philadelphia convention as a delegate.

The board of elections, after a brief hearing threw out the petition designating Joseph T. O'Neill, Staten Island insurance salesman, as a candidate for delegate to the convention from the Eleventh Congressional District, embracing all of Staten Island and the lower end of Manhattan.

Former Governor Smith was on the Tammany slate of delegates from this district.

Bit of East Africa Brought To Museum in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A novel scene portraying East African antelope and zebras at a water hole was opened for public exhibition at the Museum of the Academy of Sciences recently, marking final realization of an idea first visualized by Harold T. Green, curator, as he chased klipspringers, dik-dik and bongo across Dark Continent plains.

Museum officials feel much of the credit for a marked increase in public interest in their exhibits must go to scenes such as this. Museum critics throughout America have labeled this latest triumph in the art of taxidermy as "a model in true, life-like representations."

In New Fields

Ever since the days when Joseph Leidy and Edward Cope were developing the study of animal records in the rocks, John James Audubon was building up American ornithology and Thomas Nuttall was doing the same for botany, the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences has been building up a reputation for pioneering in new fields. Its intensive work in dispensing knowledge to the general public through museums, is comparatively new, however, but the schools and public organizations have not been slow to patronize them.

Attendance has jumped from a scant 25,000 in 1929 to more than 180,000 in 1935, including some 30,000 school children. The new African exhibit is in accord with the Museum ideal of representing ideas instead of things. It is the largest animal exhibit in Philadelphia and is believed to be one of the largest habitat groups ever constructed, occupying an enclosure 50 feet wide and 15 feet deep. In it are exhibited 16 of the most interesting animals in East Africa including Kirk's dik-dik, topi, kongoni, Grant's zebra, white-bearded gnu, Grant's gazelle, Thomson's gazelle, and impalla.

Zebra and Antelope

All except the zebra belong to the antelope family, and are shown as they were observed in life by Dr. Green who led the expedition which collected not only the animals but representative trees and other natural surroundings for the exhibit. The background was painted from sketches made on the spot by C. Clarke Rosenkranz who reproduced an actual scene on the Serengeti plains near Kilimafeza, Tanganyika Territory.

In order to study the animals and later to secure specimens of the Philadelphia exhibit, Dr. Green and his companions built a blind near the particular water-hole reproduced.

Hidden in Blind

"We established ourselves in the blind about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and with field glasses and notebooks handy, waited until nearly 4:30 before anything happened," said Dr. Green, telling of his experiences. "Presently we were startled by baboons that came rushing down in a rowdy mob, crowding and pushing to get at the water, even females with young clinging to them like burrs. As I tried to photograph them, they heard the noise and melted away, turning now and then with human-like looks of rage."

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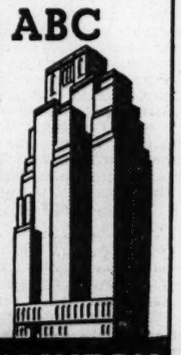

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Slum Clearance Work Pushed By South Africans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Clearance of slums at a faster pace is being urged on South African local authorities by the Government.

Many favor the work of slum clearance and re-housing being undertaken by the state, Jan H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, said at the opening of a national housing conference here recently, but he could not agree to that view, because it would lead to great difficulties in administration and would be a serious threat to local government. To supersede the local authority in this matter would inevitably suggest its supercession in other matters.

Reduction of Interest

Mr. Hofmeyr referred to the initiation of sub-economic housing schemes two years ago under which the Government advanced housing loans at 3 per cent instead of 5 per cent. The condition was that the local authority or public utility company taking up the loan should make an equivalent sacrifice.

Then under the Slums Act the Government increased the amount available for sub-economic housing by £1,000,000 and reduced the rate of interest to 2 per cent on sub-economic schemes.

Money Available

While these measures had led to considerable progress being made slum clearance was still not proceeding as rapidly as he would like to see it. There is plenty of money available and Mr. Hofmeyr would like to see local authorities and public utility companies make use of it.

The Interior Minister referred to the housing of the aged who could not afford to pay rent and asked the conference to make recommendations on the matter.

Africa Missing at Iowa U.

All the continents except Africa are represented among the student body at the University of Iowa this year.

What Locarno Asks of Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 12

How far and under what conditions is Britain committed by the Locarno Treaty to help France or Belgium against Germany in the Rhineland?

Within the carefully guarded diplomatic phrases of the treaty itself, Britain is amply protected against having to send troops unless in her judgment conditions require her to do so. This fact helps explain Whitehall's air of relative detachment, as compared with France's demand for immediate action.

The following procedures are stipulated:

1. In case any party "alleges" violation of the Locarno Treaty or of Articles 42 or 43 of the Versailles Treaty, which govern the demilitarizing of the Rhineland, the party is to bring the question before the League Council. France has done this.

It is significant that reference to Article 44 of the Versailles Treaty was omitted from Locarno. This article makes any violation of the Rhineland provisions "a hostile act" against the signatory powers. In place of this provision automatically determining the aggressor, Locarno enables Britain to determine for herself whether an "unprovoked" act of aggression has been committed, as the following clause shows:

Paragraph (3) of Article IV of Locarno provides in case of "flagrant violation" by one party that:

> . . . each of the other contracting parties hereby undertakes immediately to come to the help of the party against whom such a violation or breach has been directed *as soon as the said power has been able to satisfy itself* that this violation constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression and that by reason either of the crossing of the frontier or of the outbreak of hostilities or of the assembly of armed forces in the demilitarized zone immediate action is necessary. . . .

It is further provided that in case of flagrant violation the Council in due course shall make recommendations. The parties are bound to follow these recommendations, provided they are reached unanimously by the Council, excluding the parties engaged in hostilities.

Since Britain has a permanent vote in the Council, she is able to decide her own course of action in case either of an "alleged" or "flagrant" violation.

Article 9 further exempts the British dominions from any obligation under Locarno which they do not voluntarily accept.

Ententes Vote To Back France On Rhine Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 12—A general pact of mutual assistance somewhat on the lines of the discarded Geneva Protocol of 1924 is advocated by representatives of the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente, who have been meeting here to register unanimous disapproval of Germany's action in repudiating the Locarno.

The meeting under the presidency of Nicholas Titulescu considered Germany's proposal for non-aggression pacts as utterly worthless and decided to urge a general pact for the whole of Europe. Their approval of Germany's coming back to the League would be conditional on her agreeing to sign such a pact.

Unanimity

Members of the two groups were unanimous in pressing for the strongest measures against Germany and event went so far as to contemplate leaving the League if Great Britain failed to follow the precedent set by herself in the case of Italy.

"In view of the sacrifices voluntarily supported in the establishment of the principle of sanctions," said one of the delegates with the full approval of the rest, "the smaller countries which accepted the British lead in the Italo-Ethiopian affair will consider themselves victims of an abuse of confidence if Germany is allowed to escape the consequences of her repudiation of the Locarno Treaty."

As to Resigning

If therefore the provisions of the Locarno Pact are not strictly applied, the question whether they should resign in a body from the League of Nations would inevitably arise.

They agreed that France should be supported in her present attitude and that Britain should be reminded of the pledges taken and repeated in her initiative against Italy.

It would appear that they nevertheless envisaged as a possible compromise withdrawal of a substantial body of German troops from the Rhineland and an undertaking not to build fortifications.

Mr. Titulescu left immediately for London where he will expound these views with the utmost vigor, standing resolutely by France.

Reich Warns Powers Troops Stay on Rhine

(Continued from Page 1)

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's peace offers must be considered withdrawn.

In a statement issued publicly, the Government said:

"Should our conception that the only pacification of Europe is built up upon the voluntary decisions and actions of equal European states and peoples not find acceptance by other governments, the German Government will, of course, withdraw its proposals and, resting upon the dependability and the historic will in appreciation of sacrifice of the German people, from now on rather choose honorable isolation than to live as a nation discriminated against in the community of others."

Attacks Soviet Pact

The declaration was chiefly calculated to show that France was so heavily armed and had so many allies and guarantors for her security that the Franco-Soviet pact was both unnecessary and unjustifiable.

The declaration charged that if France still fears for her security, despite the Locarno pact, "The French Government should at least have reported that fact previously to the powers of the Locarno pact in order to attempt either to build this new measure for security into the Locarno pact itself or at least to bring it completely into line with it."

Others Didn't Give Concern

The declaration gave a resumé of France's position when France had military alliances with Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

"As these were defensive alliances," said the declaration, "and as Germany has no aggressive intentions with reference to France or these other states, they were not regarded by Germany as conflicting with the Locarno Pact and were accepted without further ado."

The statement then charged that France massed troops on the German border and built formidable fortresses there.

"All military authorities," the declaration continued, "agreed that, humanly speaking, an attack against this system of forts was hopeless. As Germany had no aggressive intentions against France, it raised no objections."

The declaration charges France with bad faith, claiming that twice in the spring of 1935, France denied that any military arrangement had been concluded between her and Russia.

Three Classes Called

BERLIN, March 12 (AP)—German consuls abroad, officials said today, are putting into effect orders published in the Official Gazette March 7 that Germans born in 1914, 1915 and 1916 and residing in the respective consular jurisdictions, must report immediately for military service, beginning Oct. 1.

The class of 1916 is to perform six months labor service before joining the active ranks. Offers of voluntary service may be accepted from earlier classes, down to that of 1911.

Ordered to Report

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 12 (AP)—German consulates in Turkey ordered German subjects belonging to the classes of 1914 to 1917 today to report immediately for military service at the consulates' expense.

All other Germans were directed to be ready to report at a moment's notice.

Ottawa to Query Conscription Of German Citizens

OTTAWA, March 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday that he would investigate statements credited to the German Consul General in Montreal dealing with the recruiting and conscription of German citizens living in Canada for possible service in the German Army.

J. S. Woodsworth, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, quoted the German Consul General as saying that Germans in Canada and Newfoundland would be conscripted for army service and that voluntary enlistments would be accepted from naturalized Canadians.

Asked by Mr. Woodsworth if he considered the remarks of the Consul General exceeded his rights or were calculated to promote international good will, Premier King said he would investigate the accuracy of reports of the German's official's statements before replying.

In Montreal, Ludwig Kempff, the German Consul General, said his announcement "is really nothing new, as it only relates to similar practice existing before the war."

Officials of his office estimated that "possibly 100 persons" would be affected by the decision of the Reich to conscript German citizens living in Canada and Newfoundland.

Baldwin Is Silent On Monroe Doctrine

By the Associated Press

London, March 12

PRIME MINISTER BALDWIN yesterday answered in the negative when he was questioned in the House of Commons as to whether Great Britain would ask the United States if it was bound to defend Canada and British possessions of America from foreign attack.

William Leach (Labor) asked the Prime Minister whether he would ask the United States for assurance "that by their interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine they will hold themselves bound to intervene to defend Canada, British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands from armed attack by any power or group of powers?"

Mr. Baldwin answered: "No, sir."

Mr. Leach then inquired whether Mr. Baldwin would "reconsider his answer in view of the beneficial results a favorable reply might have on defense proposals?"

To this question Mr. Baldwin did not reply.

'Humanity Week' Starts In Philadelphia March 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—By proclamation of Mayor S. Davis Wilson, Philadelphians are to devote two minutes to the "contemplation of unselfish service" at 11:58 a. m., Sunday, March 22.

The proclamation designates the week of March 16, "Humanity Week," and officially changes the name of Convention Hall to "Humanity Hall" for that period. The hall will hold an exposition featuring the work of 40 agencies which joined in the united campaign to raise funds for relief.

Photo Guides Fort Repair

EUREKA, Calif. (AP)—Guided by an old photo, local patriotic societies plan to restore Fort Humboldt, historic army post. Gen. U. S. Grant, then a captain, was stationed there in the '50's.

Canadian Drive To Preserve Wild Flowers Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Many beautiful wild flowers have already disappeared from Ontario woods, while the fringed gentian orchid, trailing arbutus and cardinal flower are disappearing from remote places which a few years ago were considered inaccessible. So said J. B. Spencer, Ottawa, in a recent address here before the thirtieth annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Society. As he urged the conservation of wild flowers in the province, he deplored the ruthless manner in which native flowers are gathered each season.

The widespread tendency on the part of many to plunder the woods in spring is resulting in an increasing scarcity of wild flowers of all kinds, was the thought stressed also by H. Occomore, of Guelph, president of the association. He suggested that in 1936 each allied association plan to accomplish one definite civic beautification object, and that service stations along provincial highways become identified with the association.

The necessity of widening juvenile appreciation of horticultural pursuits was another phase of the work stressed at the convention, and to encourage the interest of children in horticulture a free packet of flower seeds will be presented this spring to every new member joining the junior societies.

Referring to the number of tourists who come to Canada each year from the United States, Dr. G. I. Christie, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, said that it is an obligation to see that these visitors find beauty spots through Ontario. He gave instances of where gravel pits and barren rocks have been transformed by the use of shrubbery and plants.

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Labor and Liberal Join Votes Against Baldwin in Arms Debate; British Defense Plan Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11—The reason for the Labor and Liberal Oppositions after all joining each other in voting against the Government in the arms debate is that both these groups feel the Cabinet has not taken Parliament sufficiently into its confidence on this crucial question.

The Government's official White Paper on the British defense program was passed by a vote of 371 to 153, while a nonconfidence vote, sponsored by Labor, failed, 378 to 155.

Labor's amendment also was drafted so as to raise the whole question of Britain's foreign policy, over which opinion is much more divided than on that of the need for strengthening the defense forces.

The Liberals have thus let it be known that they are prepared to consider on their merits the estimates which have still to appear giving the particulars of the actual increases to be made in each branch of the defense.

Yesterday's debate, meanwhile, has strengthened the demand already insistent in Conservative ranks for a bigger move than the Cabinet appears to have hitherto contemplated in the direction of unification of the whole defense problem, so that it may become a single entity instead as in the past a triple plan—army, navy and air defenses.

On this connection, importance attaches to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's promise to consider Mr. Winston Churchill's proposal for having a Minister of Munitions as well as a Minister of Defense.

Basically Favorable

The attitude of the various political parties here to general rearmament policy, though critical, remains basically favorable.

That of the main section of the Opposition was voiced Feb. 29, by Mr. Herbert Morrison, who said at Bristol:

"If we could only persuade the Government to pursue a clear, policy of pacification, I am sure that Labor would be willing to lift the issue out of party controversy. . . . It will be the duty of the Labor Party, while recognizing that no British Government is likely to have a mandate for unilateral disarmament, to be sharply critical of the Government policy."

For League Needs

A similar line has been taken by Maj. Clement R. Attlee, the Labor Opposition Party leader, who said in the House of Commons, Feb. 24:

"I agree we want this country strong. . . . But whatever arms are required must be such as are needed only for League policy."

Lord Strabolgi, speaking for the Labor Opposition in the House of Lords, Feb. 27, further confirmed this attitude. Lord Strabolgi said: "While we have defense forces—here I am speaking with the authority of my leaders, including my noble friend in this House" (Lord Snell)—"we do wish them to be efficient."

Lord Strabolgi also referred to "the deplorable state of our present defense services" and he challenged the Cabinet to show that "Democratic governments can make preparations in emergency and war as efficiently as dictatorship governments."

Rearmament Inevitable

The position of British organized Labor is much the same. Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, referring at the last London Trades Council meeting here to the Government's proposals, said "it may be that in pursuance of Labor's policy, we may find we cannot resist a certain measure of rearmament."

The Opposition Liberals' view was expressed by their leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Feb. 12, at a party meeting here. "Every Liberal," Sir Archibald said, "would agree that it was the responsibility of the Government to insure that our armaments were efficient and adequate to play their part in the support of world peace and the rule of law against aggression. But to rely on national armaments alone and to attempt to win peace by outrunning other nations in an armament race would precipitate the very disaster which we are anxious to avoid."

Lothian's Congratulations

The Marquis of Lothian, Liberal, speaking in the House of Lords Feb. 27, confirmed this when he congratulated the Government on having "given very earnest and prolonged thought to a matter which is very much in the public mind; whether if the situation becomes more acute we shall be adequately organized and equipped to deal with it."

The Government's own supporters are more emphatic. Their attitude has been expressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain who said at Birmingham Feb. 29, "I could not, for my part, continue to advocate as I have done warmly, and in the light particularly of my experience as Foreign Secretary, support of the League, and fulfillment of our obligations to it, unless this country puts its own defensive forces into a proper state and puts behind that policy the strength that a great empire like ourselves ought to yield in its support."

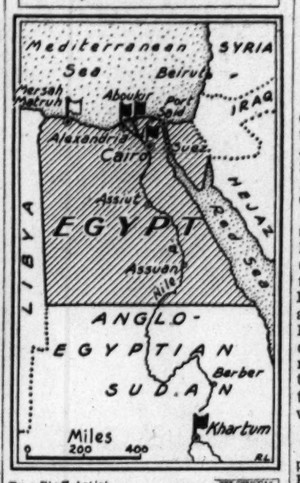
Chamberlain's Support

Sir Austen went on to refer to Mr. Baldwin's proposals as "well considered," and said he would give them his absolute support. They seemed to him to meet exactly those defects in the system to which he himself had felt obliged to draw attention.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Government's Labor supporters, has struck a similar note. He says in the latest issue of his organ:

"So long as powerful nations contemplate war and have it in the background of their policy, a widespread belief that this country is unable to defend itself and fulfill its obligations is a factor making for war, and what is even worse, an incentive to aggressors who would once more cut and carve the world in accordance with their desires."

Imperial Defenses



By a Staff Artist

In Egypt

Present British Garrisons Are Shown With Black Flags, and White Flag at Mersah Matruh Shows New Garrison Contemplated to Protect Libyan Frontier

League Commission Starts Into Wilds

(Continued from Page 1)

but sturdy and recruited from these hills, which are their home.

Close up came the Signal unit, its portable wireless set loaded on large army mules in such a way that it could be, and often actually was, in use while on the march. The operator marched alongside the mule, being attached to the set by a cable from it to the headphones which he wears.

A well-behaved animal is chosen for this responsible job, and the operator takes good care to watch its movements, since to be thus fixed to a bolting mule, though funny enough for his comrades, is not so much fun for himself and calls for an agility not everyone can display.

After this came the real fun of the fair with the advent of the Supply and Transport section and its hundreds of mules with their Chinese drivers. Small but sturdy creatures, these Chinese mules, carrying a lesser load than the big army mule but game to the last mile required of them.

Leaders Have Bells

The leader of each mule pack was decked with a huge bunch of red-dyed horse-hair fixed to his browband, he carried a large bell round his neck, and firmly asserted his place at the head of the pack, for this is one of the few acknowledged rules of the road in the Shan States, where traffic consists almost entirely of mule trains. But his most useful duty comes when all the packs are mixed in a miscellaneous horde after a night's grazing, and have to be sorted out again before the start. Each leading mule is then led off in a different direction by the pack muleteer, his bell imperatively clanging, and at once the mules of the various packs leave the crowd and obediently follow their respective leaders, till, like a regiment moving off by separate companies, each pack becomes an orderly unit once more without a single spoken word of command.

Not by any means so orderly is their conduct on the march. The "Chinese saddle," used from the time immemorial in these parts, is a wooden affair which fits snugly over the animal's back and which, having no girth, is thrown clear if the mule slips or bolts, without damaging him or the load.

Perils of the March

On the first day out, weights are not always perfectly balanced and mules are very apt to kick against the pricks in a manner all their own, demonstrating that this "saddle" has its drawbacks for the unfortunate muleteers. Dashing up the roadside bank, any mule can achieve an angle which, combined with determined kicks, will quickly dislodge the whole contraption.

On the second day, mule and man will be getting used to the routine, and things will go much more smoothly, one is told.

Evidently this was the feeling of the Supply and Transport sergeant who brought up the rear of the now straggling column, for while he acknowledged our farewell shout of good wishes, he was smiling philosophically at the seeming chaos in front, knowing that each nightfall would find the long convoy safe and sound in camp.

Anglo-Egyptian Negotiators Face Complex Defense Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, March 12 — Though secrecy is maintained about the negotiations now going on here for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance, it is understood that the first subject being tackled is the question of defense.

In this connection, Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner of Egypt, has given the Egyptians an outline of the British attitude and this is now being studied. The Egyptians, it is believed, are unalterably opposed to retention of a British garrison in the center of the country, as it is stated some British military experts advocate. It is held that this, however innocent in practice, would look like interference with Egypt's independent status.

But How to Do It?

How to safeguard Britain's imperial communications through Egypt without damage to Egypt's status as a sovereign and independent state is a problem which is certainly exercising the ingenuity of the negotiators.

Common ground exists in the fact that both sides admit that the safety of the Suez Canal is a vital interest for Britain. Accordingly during the negotiations of 1929-30 it was agreed that the Egyptian Government should provide land, accommodation and a permanent water supply in an agreed location for 11,000 British troops—8000 land forces and 3000 of the Royal Air Force.

"Reasonable amenities" were also to be given including trees, gardens and a convalescent camp on the Mediterranean coast. As soon as this accommodation was "fully completed," the British troops in other parts of Egypt were to be withdrawn.

Forces Now Increased

The normal British garrison consists of about 12,000 land troops in Cairo, Alexandria and Khartum (in the Sudan). The headquarters of the R. A. F. is at Aboukir where there are normally four squadrons. At present these forces are much increased, owing to the tension between Great Britain and Italy.

The localities provisionally chosen under the 1930 arrangement were near Ismailia for the land troops and near Port Fuad for the air force. Both these places are outside the Nile Valley where almost the whole of the Egyptian population is congregated. Consequently, the Egyptian Government does not regard the presence of British troops in these regions as derogatory to Egypt's independent status.

Ismailia is on the west bank of the Suez Canal about halfway between Port Said and Suez. Port Fuad is on the Mediterranean to the east side of the canal a few miles from Port Said.

Changed Conditions

When these proposals were drawn up, Great Britain was on the best of terms with Italy. Today, however, there is a large Italian force, variously estimated at from 70,000 to 150,000, assembled on Egypt's western frontier. Consequently the question has been raised whether provision should not be made for British forces to be stationed between Alexandria and Sollum on the Libyan frontier as well as in the Canal Zone.

A place which has been mentioned in this connection is Mersah Matruh, about 150 miles west of Alexandria and 100 east of Sollum. This region, like the Canal Zone, is outside the Nile Valley and its inhabitants consist mainly of a few seminomadic Bedouin tribes.

Under the projected agreement, the withdrawal of the British forces from the center of Egypt is to be accompanied by an increase in the strength of the Egyptian Army which it is planned should take over the defense of Egypt, for which Great Britain has hitherto been responsible.

Egypt's Army Small

The present strength of the Egyptian army is about 11,000 to 12,000 men. Some of the higher posts are held by British officers. There is also an air force of about a score of machines.

Egypt has long complained that not only are these forces insufficient in numbers but that they are inadequately armed and trained. There is compulsory military service in Egypt but not more than 5 per cent of those who are liable are actually called up. They serve five years with the colors and five years in the reserve.

As agreed during the 1930 negotiations, it is understod that the United Kingdom will provide a military mission to help train the enlarged Egyptian army and will also receive a number of Egyptians for special training in Great Britain.

British Trademark

"In the circumstances cereated by this treaty"—so runs a significant passage in a draft exchange of notes in 1930—"the Egyptian Government will naturally not desire to send any personnel of their armed forces to be trained eleswhere than in the United Kingdom.

"In the interests of the alliance," the draft notes goes on, "and in view of the possible necessity of active co-operation between the British and Egyptian forces, the armament and equipment of the Egyptian forces shall not differ in type from those of the British forces. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake to use their good offices to facilitate the supply of such armament and equipment from the United Kingdom whenever the Egyptian Government so desire."

Franco Orders Fascist Rule for Paraguay

(Continued from Page 1)

"citizens of the republic" are to be carried out "directly through state organizations." This aim, which could mean a full-blown form of Fascism, is to be achieved by the "liberating revolution of Feb. 17, 1936," which "will mobilize from today's date the voluntary co-operation of all citizens of the republic."

Rule Capital-Labor

4. All questions of "social politics" are placed under the Minister of the Interior, including capital-labor conflicts, "as well as all workmen's or employers' organizations."

The gist of these provisions leaves little room for escaping the conclusion that the Franco régime is adopting a Fascist system, despite its protestations of democracy. Already another feature of the absolutist state has been realized in the suppression of opposition in the press.

The use of the word "mobilize" in connection with the "voluntary co-operation of all citizens" indicates that the voluntary feature will be minor, if it survives at all.

Helped by Commission

The decree provides for a commission to carry on the mobilizing.

A National Labor Department is also created, to have "complete and exclusive jurisdiction" over questions of capital and labor.

Colonel Franco has disavowed interest in Communism, while favoring social and agrarian reforms in the interest of the masses. Indications are that he has swung to Fascism, the opposite extreme from Communism. But in between lie many variations of Socialism. It remains to be seen how the Franco regime combines these measures. If out-and-out Fascism is adopted, it will be the first such Government in the Americas.

New Paraguayan Regime To Respect Democracies

BUENOS AIRES, March 12 (AP)—The militarist government of Paraguay, which succeeded the civilian regime of President Eusibio Ayala after last month's revolution, has established a totalitarian state for its 1,000,000 people.

The Government of Col. Rafael Franco, taking European Fascist and Nationalist regimes for its model, issued a decree in Asuncion last night, making the Administration the supreme arbiter of all social, political and labor activities.

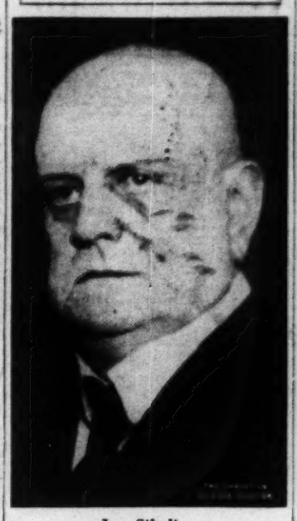
Citing the Italian and German examples, although not mentioning them directly except as "European," the presidential decree definitely gave neighboring nations and the world in general for the first time a concrete idea of the ideals of the new rulers of Paraguay.

Neutral nations in the Chaco peace conference which had withheld recognition of the Paraguayan Government announced today they had decided to recognize the provisional administration in principle. The neutral nations are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, the United States and Uruguay.

On March 6, President Franco sent messages directly to President Roosevelt of the United States and the presidents of several South American nations pleading for recognition, and he said:

"Respect for democratic principles will guide the new organization of the state."

Finlandian



Jan Sibelius
World-Famous Composer

Choral societies, schools, orchestras and military bands throughout the Baltic republic joined in the anniversary celebrations in honor of the widely-known composer some weeks ago. To his musical masterpieces much of the cultural and patriotic awakening of the Finns is attributed.

Only Paraguay Silent On Roosevelt Peace Bid

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—In the midst of warlike moves in Europe, President Roosevelt heard yesterday that all Pan-American nations save one—Paraguay—had replied favorably to his invitation for an inter-American peace conference.

He received that word from Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State. The President was represented as watching the European crisis closely, but there was no indication of any declaration by him in the immediate future.

Mexican Agrarians Seize Land in Juarez Valley

JUAREZ, Mex., March 12 (AP)—Armed Mexican agrarians have seized several hundred acres of Juarez Valley land belonging to members of the Latter Day Saints colony of northern Chihuahua.

Juarez officials said the land had been "allotted" to the agrarians by Raul Dominguez, chief of the agrarian section of the Chihuahua State Government. Dominguez accompanied the seizing party.

New Privy Council Head in Japan Is Ultraconservative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 12—Extreme conservatism won a notable victory today with the appointment of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma as president of the Privy Council succeeding Baron Kitokoro Ikki who resigned. The latter was long under attack by reactionary forces as the alleged champion of the constitutional theory of Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, which implies a constitutional limitation on the power of the Emperor.

Baron Hiranuma, on the other hand, throughout his long career as university president, Minister of Justice, and more recently, Vice-President of the Privy Council, has proved himself the uncompromising enemy of such "dangerous thoughts" and an active propagandist of the ultra-Conservative views through the medium of the Society of State Foundations by which he is a leading figure.

Baron Hiranuma once before seemed due for the nomination to the Presidency of the Privy Council, but was passed over apparently because Prince Saionji considered him too extremely conservative.

His appointment to a post of considerable actual and of greater potential significance is a straw showing the rightward direction of the political breeze. The Privy Council is the highest advisory organ of the throne, its main functions including discussion of legislation before submission to the Diet and ratifying treaties with foreign powers. Its future weight in state affairs is quite likely to increase proportionately with the probable decline in influence of the Diet.

Concurrent Weather Reports

Continental synchronization of weather observations, exchange of reports, unified aviation readings and teachings of meteorological phenomena in primary and secondary schools were approved at the recent meeting of the first South American conference on meteorology and radioelectric service at Rio de Janeiro.

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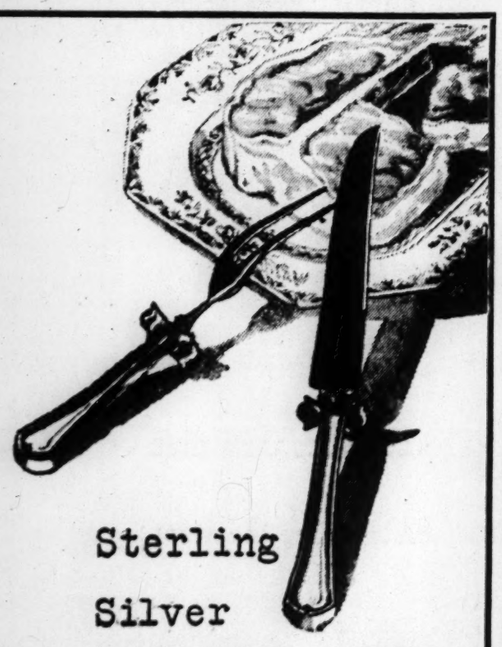
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Hawk Manager Rumors—Yankees Changed—Cronin Enthused About Rookies

Cronin Likes 1936 Crop Of Recruits

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12—"We have a good collection of young players in camp this season," remarked Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox after he had led his charges through a two-hour batting and fielding drill. "Those fellows who aren't quite good enough to make the grade will be at home in fast Class AA minor league company. That goes for any of the rookies on the roster.

"I understand that the present group of rookies is about the best the Red Sox have ever had, and that includes a lot of training trips.

"Jim Henry, who won 20 games for Memphis in 1935, and Manuel Salvo on trial from Sacramento, are the best looking young pitchers. Rogers, Ripley and a fellow named Warren Beuter, recommended to the club by Fred Ostermueller, are three pitchers I think of right now who need more experience.

Kroner Hits Hard

"John Kroner, a third baseman from Syracuse, hits the ball hard. He hits to left field regularly and probably would find the fence in Fenway Park a good target to shoot at. If Kroner improves in the field he may be an important cog in our 1936 machine."

When the American League season opens in April, it is well known that practically every position on the club will be covered by a veteran campaigner. Cronin has a wealth of material. His biggest problem, if it can be called that, is to find the right spots for certain players.

But it is good news that not only have the Red Sox acquired established stars, but also a group of youngsters who may bring future pennants to Fenway Park. Tom Yawkey wants a pennant and possibly a world championship. Yet, his hired hands aren't forgetting that when Foxx, Grove, the Ferrells and Manush are unable to continue as regulars, there must be others to take their places.

Deserves a Winner

"Boston deserves a winning ball club," continued the blue-eyed Boston pilot. "It is a big city and has a great baseball following. We certainly have class this year and I hope we can come through. Detroit will be a hard team to beat, and so will the Yankees and Cleveland. If the Yanks get their outfield straightened out they will be plenty dangerous Al Simmons will probably add power to the Tigers. Certainly, they won't be any weaker than they were last season when they won the world championship."

Basketball Contests At Cambridge Tonight

Probable Line-ups at Cambridge

Springfield		Providence
Notash, lf		lf, Gallagher
Cella, rf		rf, Hagstrom
Heberd, c		c, Bobinski
Myers, lg		lg, Davin
Hunt, rg		rg, Smith

Time—8:30 p. m.; preliminary game, 6:30.

Local basketball fans will have an opportunity tonight to witness one of the outstanding college games of the season when Springfield and Providence College meet in the first district Olympic basketball elimination series at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building.

The winner will meet the District 2 winner later in New York, and eventually may go into the final competition to determine the basketball team which will represent the United States in Germany.

These teams are evenly matched and basketball followers may fully expect to see one of the greatest games ever played in this section. Both contingents have exceptional balance and reserve strength, and keep up a furious pace from the opening whistle until the final gun.

The teams have split even in two previous games, each having won on its home court, Springfield by a score of 50 to 43, and Providence by a count of 55 to 48. It will be a novelty for those who attend the game tonight to see a high-scoring affair, and it is the prediction of those who have seen these teams in action that more than 100 points will be tallied before play is over.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	26	3	15	133	90	55
Providence	21	5	18	105	117	47
Boston	18	4	23	123	128	40
New Haven	18	4	23	117	141	40
Springfield	18	4	22	119	121	40

Results March 11

Springfield 6, Philadelphia 4.
Providence 5, New Haven 2.

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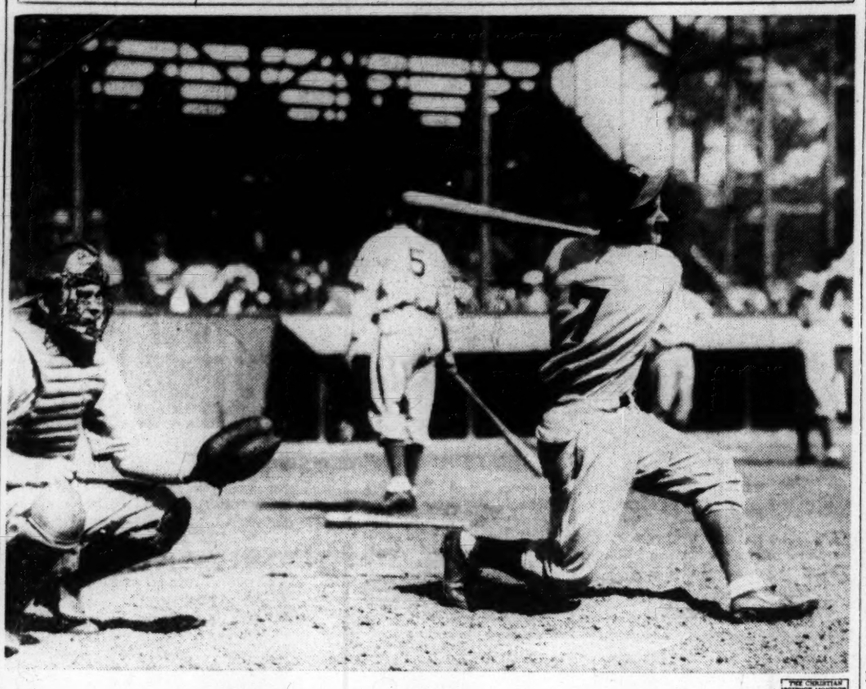

Scene at St. Petersburg, With Al Lopez, New Boston Bee Catcher, Taking a Full "Cut" at the Ball

Batting Form Evidently Is Not Everything With Al, but He Seems to Be Putting Everything Into His Swing. From a Northern Viewpoint, It Is Difficult to Understand People Sitting in the "Shade" These Days

IVth Olympic Winter Games Review

No. 7—The Downhill Skiing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN—A double first and a double second in the two newly-introduced Downhill Combined races, won by Christl Cranz and Franz Pfnür, gave Germany a rousing start to the Fourth Olympic Winter Games here, Feb. 6-16. You can just imagine the enthusiasm of the crowd that ranged itself up the steep slopes of the Kreuzeck to see the exciting straight run and, on subsequent days, thronged, 60,000 strong, in the Ski Stadium, to watch the slalom descents on the Gudiberg.

I toiled laboriously up the course for the straight run. And it can be said right away that if I had been permitted to come down on skis this account of the Olympic proceedings would have read very differently. By experts in downhill racing, the run was not described as unduly perilous, because it was covered with new snow that tended to slow things up. At the same time it was very sinuous and had its terrors in certain places where the surface under the top sprinkling was, to all intents and purposes, sheet ice. Near to a patch like that, James Riddell, star member of the British team, caught his ski-point in a rut caused by a previous runner, and took a most awesome toss. He went off the course, out of control, at a place where there was a narrow wooden bridge over a stream and a profusion of trees all around.

S Bends

The line which the competitors were required to follow ran from the mist-shrouded heights of Kreuzeck to a finishing point 3000 feet lower down. It comprised S bends, narrows about three feet across, precipitous slopes, curves tilted the wrong way, and other searching tests of high-speed ski control. The culminating hazard was a right-angled turn followed by a swoop down an almost vertical descent to the finishing line where the densest number of spectators was concentrated.

For these people, and those clustered at thrill-points along the course, there was plenty to see. At more or less regular intervals, competitors came whizzing down, faces tense, set upon saving every possible fraction of time. They were, of course, racing against the clock, although sometimes a couple would be so close together that they were in very real personal competition. Falls were frequent and (since every split second was important) they were usually the prelude to the taking of greater risks.

Women First

The women went down first. And Germany provided four of the half dozen fastest runners, with Cristl Cranz, German champion, in sixth place. At that time one could not foresee that she was about to become a national heroine. Laila Schou-Nilson, of Norway, headed the list, Evelyn Pinching of Great Britain—who subsequently won the women's downhill race at the Federation Internationale de Ski championship meeting at Innsbruck—was seventh (five places ahead of her teammate, Jeanette Kessler) and America filled fourteenth and twenty-fourth, twenty-ninth and thirty-second places with Elizabeth D. Woolsey, Helen Boughton-Leigh, Clarita Heath, and Mary E. Bird, respectively.

Then came the men, who started farther up the mountain than the women did. They found the going rather plowed up in parts by the ladies' skis and somewhat bereft of snow here and there. But that did not seem to imbue them with any particular desire for caution. I was fascinated by the way Birger Ruud, the renowned Norwegian jumper, covered the ground. He seemed eager to jump everything he possibly could. I was standing near one steep little slope as he took it. He went over it like a bird, flat out, and covered quite a distance through the air before his skis touched snow again. He took first place, and there was no representative of the English-speaking nations nearer than Richard H. Durrance, United States of America, eleventh. Peter Lunn, captain of the British team, was fifteenth; George H. Page, United States of America, eighteenth, and James Palmer-Tomkinson, Great Britain, twenty-fourth. The winner's time was 4m. 47.4s. And, in the time that the last man took, he could have made more than four descents. The last man on the list was a Turk—one of four entered. They filled the bottom four places (with times around 14 minutes) and they must have had a chastening experience.

The straight downhill race was only half the matter. The other half was made up of two slalom runs on a 600-meter course, clearly visible in its entirety from the restaurant which formed the ground floor of the Ski Stadium. I took a leisurely lunch and surveyed the contests while doing so. The man operating the loud speaker made everything completely intelligible. First the name of a competitor was given as he started, and then we saw a little figure zigzagging down the steep and treacherous slope, spurting clouds of loose snow from beneath his skis as he twisted and turned in and out among the 33 pairs of control flags. The women had only 25 pairs of markers to negotiate. Almost simultaneously with the last vigorous thrust of the ski-sticks that carried the racer over the line came the announcement of the time returned.

Dorien-Leigh, Ltd.

Christl Cranz, Germany

Class By Herself

In her two slalom descents, Cristl Cranz proved herself to be in a class by herself, as may be inferred from the fact that the points she gained lifted her up in the standing from sixth to first, with a margin of 1.80 over the runner-up, Kathe Grasegger, also of Germany. In each section of the race times were translated into points, with a maximum of 100. Among the men there were no dramatic modifications after the straight run. Ruud, like his countrywoman, Laila Schou-Neilsen, did not show the same capacity for slaloming that he had shown for the more straightforward variety of venturesome skiing, and he was passed on total points by the men who took positions two to four in the straight run. Here follows a full analysis of the races:

Full Summary of the Olympic Downhill Ski-Racing Championship
Straight Run and Slalom Combined

Women

Place	Name and Country	Straight Time m. s.	Run Points	Two Slaloms Points	P.C.
1	Christl Cranz, Germany	5 23.4	94.12	100	97.06
2	Kathe Grasegger, Germany	5 11.0	97.88	92.63	95.26
3	Laila Schou-Nilsen, Norway	5 04.4	100	86.96	93.48
4	Erna Steuri, Switzerland	5 20.4	95.01	89.71	92.36
5	Hadi Pfeifer, Germany	5 21.6	94.65	89.04	91.85
6	Lisa Resch, Germany	5 08.4	98.70	78.77	88.74
7	Johanne Dybwad, Norway	5 32.0	91.69	80.10	85.90
8	Jeanette Kessler, Great Britain	6 05.4	83.31	84.63	83.97
9	Evelyn Pinching, Great Britain	5 27.2	83.03	71.34	82.19
10	Marcelle Buhler, Switzerland	5 51.6	86.58	71.16	78.87
11	Nora Stromstad, Norway	5 57.4	85.17	69.22	77.20
12	Frida Ciara, Italy	6 16.8	80.79	73.55	77.17
13	Grete Nisal, Austria	6 12.8	81.65	72.06	76.86
14	Baroness Schimmelpenninck, Holland	6 09.8	82.31	69.86	76.09
15	Lois Read Butler, Canada	6 20.0	80.11	64.50	72.31
16	Paola Wiesinger, Italy	5 55.2	85.70	58.67	72.19
17	Herta Rosmini, Austria	6 40.8	75.95	65.42	70.69
18	Grete Weikert, Austria	6 47.0	74.79	66.15	70.47
19	Elizabeth Woolsey, U. S. A.	6 12.8	81.65	56.82	69.24
20	Kathe Lettner, Austria	7 02.4	72.06	65.70	68.88
21	Helen Boughton-Leigh, U. S. A.	7 14.4	69.59	65.33	67.46
22	Ruzena Beinhauerova, Czechoslovakia	6 54.6	73.42	69.51	66.47
23	Birnie Duthie, Great Britain	6 37.2	76.64	55.62	66.13
24	Nives dei Rossi, Italy	7 03.2	71.92	60.19	66.06
25	Helen Blane, Great Britain	7 20.4	68.19	61.49	64.84
26	Karin Peckert-Forsman, Estonia	7 58.4	63.63	60.99	62.31
27	Clarita Heath, U. S. A.	7 39.2	66.29	53.48	59.89
28	Marjoey Miller, Canada	7 30.4	67.58	48.43	58.01
29	Diana Gordon-Lennox, Canada	8 03.8	62.92	52.44	57.68

Among those who took part in the downhill straight race but did not complete the rest of the program, two slalom descents, were Edwina Chamier, Canada, and Mary E. Bird, U. S. A. Each made one slalom run. Their times and points in the straight race were: Chamier, 7m. 21s. 69.02; Bird, 8m. 32.4s. 59.41.

Men

Place	Name and Country	Straight Time m. s.	Run Points	Two Slaloms Points	P.C.
1	Franz Pfnür, Germany	4 51.8	98.49	100	99.25
2	Gustav Lantschner, Germany	4 58.2	96.38	96.1	96.25
3	Emile Allais, France	4 58.8	96.18	93.20	94.69
4	Birger Ruud, Norway	4 47.4	100	86.75	93.38
5	Roman Worndle, Germany	5 01.2	95.42	86.90	91.16
6	Rudolf Cranz, Germany	5 04.0	94.54	87.52	91.03
7	Giacinto Bertorelli, Italy	5 05.0	94.23	86.54	90.39
8	Alf Konningen, Norway	5 00.4	95.67	84.45	90.06
9	Per Fossum, Norway	5 03.2	94.79	81.44	88.12
10	Richard H. Durrance, U. S. A.	5 16.2	90.89	84.54	87.74
11	Maurice Lafforgue, France	5 29.4	87.25	84.40	85.83
12	Peter Lunn, Great Britain	5 35.6	85.64	81.99	83.82
13	George H. Page, U. S. A.	5 42.8	83.84	81.86	82.85
14	James Palmer Tomkinson, Great Britain	5 51.0	87.88	83.15	82.52
15	Cyril Fracek, Yugoslavia	5 39.4	84.68	78.40	81.54
16	Walter Hollmann, Czechoslovakia	5 45.6	83.16	78.86	81.01
17	Adriano Guarnieri, Italy	5 26.4	88.05	73.82	80.94
18	Vittorio Chierroni, Italy	5 20.0	89.81	71.79	80.80
19	Laszlo Szalay, Hungary	6 14.4	76.76	82.59	79.68
20	Bronislaw Czech, Poland	5 46.4	82.97	75.84	79.41
21	Johann Knahl, Czechoslovakia	5 52.4	81.56	76.26	78.41
22	Roland Allard, France	5 49.4	82.26	73.45	77.86
23	Robert Livermore, U. S. A.	6 04.4	78.87	75.49	77.18
24	Herst Schesser, Roumania	6 03.4	79.09	74.00	76.55
25	Franc Cop, Yugoslavia	6 13.6	76.93	74.83	75.88
26	Wilhelm Pick, Czechoslavia	5 49.6	82.21	68.38	75.30
27	Karoly Kovari, Hungary	6 00.4	79.74	70.35	75.05
28	Karol Zajonc, Poland	6 20.6	75.51	74.23	74.87
29	Christopher Hudson, Great Britain	6 41.4	71.60	76.24	73.92
30	Imre Csik, Hungary	5 48.2	82.54	61.93	72.24
31	Birtil Persson, Sweden	6 26.0	74.46	67.43	70.95
32	Teodor Weinschenk, Poland	6 26.0	74.46	58.87	65.67
33	Emil Znidar, Yugoslavia	8 02.2	59.60	64.07	61.84

Boston Team for New York

The one-mile relay team of the Huntington Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. will travel to New York tomorrow for the National Y. M. C. A. relay meet to be held in conjunction with the K. of C. track and field meet being held on Saturday at Madison Square Garden. The Boston men who will wear the "Y" colors in New York are: Thomas Callahan, Bob Pannier, Dennis Doherty and Everett Eldredge, it was announced by William (Bill) Hultgren, track and field coach at the Boston "Y."

College Basketball Results

Columbia 49, Yale 36.
Brooklyn C. 34, Crescent-Hamilton 19.
Harvard 37, Brown 29.
Princeton 37, Cornell 27.

Sporting Around The Hub

Chicago Manager Complex

BEINC manager of the Chicago Black Hawks is skating on ice thinner than that used in the rinks. Chicago holds the reputation of being the most-managed club in the circuit. A season—or two at the most—is the average for the job and already the gentle tapping is heard by Clem Loughlin.

Clem Loughlin

Just why anyone should start such a report concerning Loughlin is beyond reason. All in all, Loughlin has had the team very much in the running during the two seasons seasons he has handled it.

The year before he took over the job, 1933-34, Chicago won the Stanley Cup under the direction of Tommy Gorman. At that time the Hawks had Chuck Gardiner in goal.

Last year, with Lorne Chabot in the nets, Loughlin came from the London team in the International and piloted the club to second place in the standing. This year, with Mike Karakas, a rookie goalie, in the nets, the team is second with a chance to finish first. The talk about replacing him all started of course when the report came out that Gordon "Duke" Keats, former Hawk player, had been signed to help scout and coach.

Chicago came into the league in the 1926-27 season and among the various managers to have taken brief turns besides Loughlin and Gorman are Emil Iverson, Dick Irvin, Bill Tobin, Tom Shaughnessy, Herb Gardiner, Barney Stanley and Pete Muldoon. With this rapid turnover of managers, nine in 10 seasons, the longest any one of them has retained the job has been two years.

* * *

Here and There

At Harvard yesterday—Henry Lamar likes Penn State for the intercollegiate boxing title with Harvard and Syracuse in the runner-up positions . . . There seems to be no precedent for the Yale system of scoring in the recent Harvard-Yale boxing match . . . Wes Fesler is not very hopeful for his basketball team against the Eli if Vernon Struck does not recover in time to play . . . Mike Palm, backfield coach last fall and now on his annual tour for a sporting goods house, enjoyed a "fanning bee" with old pals at the Indoor Athletic Building . . . William J. Bingham, director of athletics, announced the appointment of George E. Donaghy '29 as coach of the Harvard junior varsity baseball team . . . Donaghy was captain and third baseman of the 1929 varsity team . . . Announcement was also made of the appointment of Frederick Rys, who is studying at the Harvard Business School, as freshman lacrosse coach . . . Rys is a graduate of Cornell and played lacrosse there as an undergraduate.

* * *

Coach Hickox of Springfield reports that 18 Massachusetts high schools have turned in $70.73 to help swell the Naismith Fund being raised to defray expenses of sending Mr. and Mrs. Naismith to the 1936 Olympic Games where basketball will be introduced for the first time . . . A group of officials added $14.15 to the fund . . . Springfield's gym team, which has made a fine showing this season, comes to M. I. T. Saturday afternoon for a dual meet . . . In the south of England squash racquets tourney today, Eleo Sears of Boston won from Mary McClintock, 3 to 1, while Edith Drury, another Bostonian, was beaten in straight games by Katharine Cairns. The N. E. A. A. A. U. handball doubles got under way at the Boston Y yesterday . . . No upsets were recorded . . . A star-studded field of badminton players from Canada, Scotland and eastern United States will take part in the third annual New England badminton championships at the University Club, starting March 20.

* * *

Boston University's baseball call drew 18 battery candidates yesterday. . . . The players reported to Coach Mel Collard at the St. Botolph Street gym. . . . Wille Hoppe of New York without a doubt the greatest billiard player that ever lived and whose name has been synonymous with billiards for 30 years, will come to Boston for a series of exhibitions and free instruction. . . . His first appearance with be tomorrow afternoon at the Capitol Billiard Room, 2 High Street, Boston, at 2:30. . . . At 7:30 Hoppe will demonstrate strokes at Riverside Billiard Room, 5 High Street, Medford. . . . The flashing skates of Evelyn Chandler are her fortune. . . . The Chicago girl, who is the highest paid woman ice skater in the world, will make her initial Boston appearance in the skating carnival, March 20 and 21. . . . Miss Chandler has been known to receive $1000 for a three-minute exhibition . . . Yet the world's best professional figure skater was found willing to fill roles to aid in the success of this charity affair.

* * *

Horace T. Day, Boston table tennis star, will be one of the contestants in the eastern championships at Worcester tomorrow and Saturday . . . Pat Dengis of Baltimore, Olympic Marathon possibility, plans to compete a week from Saturday in the annual 20-mile run of the North Medford Club . . . Thousands of persons attended the opening of the third annual conference on outdoor recreation at Massachusetts State College today . . . The conference runs through Sunday . . . Mrs. Edward C. Stone of Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts has been notified of her appointment as member for one year of the women's committee of the U. S. G. A.

College Swimming Result

Lafayette 39, Lehigh 29.

Virginians See Boston Skater

Sudden Cold Wave Affords Suzanne Davis King Real Practice

All the way from sunny Virginia comes word that pretty Mrs. William H. King—better known to New England ice carnival patrons as Suzanne Davis—has put on a figure skating exhibition that amazed Richmond people.

New Englanders, accustomed to low temperatures, received this news with considerable wonderment. They couldn't figure how Mrs. King could have donned skates and put on a show in a Richmond park with Virginia's reputation of having a warm and sunny climate.

Old Man Boreas

But reports from Richmond reveal that this winter has been a cold, cold one. Old Man Boreas, not satisfied with keeping New Englanders bundled to the ears, blew a frosty breath over the city, and froze lakes and ponds to glassy smoothness. Virginians were spellbound as well as icebound.

But not Mrs. King. She immediately dug into her attic trunk and brought out her skates, and made for the nearest ice surface. And there she started to polish up her graceful swoops.

Fancy Dips and Swirls

Richmond people hadn't seen anything like this before. In fact, regardless of the biting cold, people stopped and stood aghast as Mrs. King, unaware of the gathering crowd, did her fancy dips and swirls.

The crowds grew larger each day, and finally the Mayor and the Governor joined the throng. The Mayor even went to the point of putting on a pair of skates and escorting Mrs. King around the ice to the cheers of the onlookers.

Richmond reporters and photographers were soon on the trail, with the result that local papers carried columns of stories and pictures about the "girl who cut capers on steel blades."

The ice lasted only a few days, but long enough for Mrs. King to limber up, and at the same time give Richmond people a treat.

Mrs. King is expected to arrive in Boston tonight to prepare for the skating carnival scheduled to take place on Arena ice March 20 and 21. The many admirers of Mrs. King hail the news with delight and are looking forward to the opportunity of watching the former national champion go through her paces.

Wide World

Suzanne Davis King

Wrestling Teams Chosen to Meet In College Bouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12—Seventy-eight members of the Harvard, Yale, Springfield, Brown, M. I. T. and Tufts wrestling teams have been named for the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association title competition which opens in the Brown gymnasium Friday afternoon. The list will be narrowed down before the opening event, for several teams have entered more than one man in a single class pending the weeding out when the men weigh in.

Tufts is the defending champion, but Brown turned back the Jumbos, 20 to 12, in last Saturday's dual meeting at Medford. With Yale and Harvard splitting their teams between the Eastern Intercollegiates at Princeton and the New England Intercollegiates here, it is expected that Brown and Tufts will fight for the title honors.

The list of varsity contenders officially entered by the six member institutions:

118 Pounds—Robert Snow, Springfield; Samuel Noodleman, M. I. T.; Joseph L. Watson, Tufts; Robert K. Cunningham, Brown.

126 Pounds—David F. Reinthal, Yale; Lester Hawkes or Ray Corbin, Springfield; Leonard M. Klein or Frank C. Bosler, Harvard; Louis A. Testa or Harold W. George, M. I. T.; Raymond Pagan, Tufts; James F. Keegan, Brown.

135 Pounds—John C. Hanrahan or David I. Francis, Yale; Charles Bohlinger or Lester Hawkes, Springfield; Frank C. Bosler, Leonard M. Klein, Edward B. Cochran or J. Lawrence Angel, Harvard; Edward L. Bartholomew or Howard E. Milius, M. I. T.; Albert H. Slate or William H. Errgong, Tufts; Hrad H. Zooloomian, Brown.

145 Pounds—Hugh H. Butler, Yale; Leonard Hampson or Elmer Scott, Springfield; Edward C. Barnes or William A. Gosline, Harvard; Michael S. Cettei or Jervis C. Webb, M. I. T.; William H. Errgong, Lloyd W. Pote or Albert H. Slate, Tufts; James E. Lathrop Jr., Brown.

155 Pounds—Robert L. Wheeler, Yale; Elmer Scott or Robert Gould, Springfield; William A. Gosline or Henry M. Kidder Jr., Harvard; Josiah S. Heal or Frederick P. Baggerman, M. I. T.; Richard W. Stewart, Tufts; Samuel G. Hall or Howard H. King Jr., Brown.

165 Pounds—George H. Woodland, Yale; Jack George or Davis Russell, Springfield; George F. Fox 3d. or Gerard J. Piel, Harvard; Edwin A. Boyan, M. I. T.; Richard Johnson, Tufts; Forrest A. Pease or Howard H. King Jr., Brown.

175 Pounds—Francis G. Fabian or John Burbank, Yale; George Goodwin, Fremont Powers or Jack George, Springfield; David W. Sears or Horace Gray Jr., Harvard; Atmore G. Strom, M. I. T.; Chester J. Ordon, John F. Carey or Benjamin B. Davies, Tufts; Alderic Seneca, Jr., Brown.

Unlimited—William J. Clarke or Nicholas Fish, Yale; Fremont Powers or Sven Rosengren, Springfield; David A. Tufts, Harvard; Edward A. Brittenham or Dominic Cestoni, M. I. T.; John F. Carey or Robert Yanofsky, Tufts; Arthur I. Saklod, Brown.

McSpaden for Winchester

Winchester Country Club is going "big time" on its golf professional for this season with the announcement today confirming the rumor that Harold McSpaden of Kansas City, was being considered. The announcement came from Erastus B. Badger, president of the club, following the decision of the Winchester committee comprising Badger, Dr. H. E. Merrill and John P. Carr. McSpaden will arrive here early in April to take up his new duties. He won the Sacramento Open with a 284 and defeated Harry Cooper in the San Francisco Open match play tournament last year. He has figured prominently in the southern tournaments this winter.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Rogers Hornsby predicted Babe Ruth may break his home run record as Boston Braves player.

Five Years Ago

Wiffy Cox and Willie MacFarlane defeated Gene Sarazen and Johnny Farrell, 3 and 2, to win Miami 4-fall golf tourney.

Gehrig Is Lone Remaining Yank Of 1925 Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 12—How those New York Yankees have changed! More than a decade has passed since the first Yankee party worked out on Crescent Lake Park, and of that initial New York group, only Lou Gehrig remains. Ruth, Pipp, Combs, Shawkey, Pennock and the rest have either passed out of baseball or have been traded to other clubs.

Gehrig, the rugged first baseman, was a bashful, reticent kid in that 1925 camp, but now he is beginning his twelfth season as a regular and is the idol of every rookie. Some of his playing records over the 11-year stretch may never be equaled.

That spring, 11 years ago, a young Kentucky player named Earl Combs reported to the Yankees. Earl is still around in the capacity of coach, but his playing days have ended. The case of Babe Ruth is, of course, well known. Two other players who were in that 1925 gang are still active. Waite Hoyt, the perennial schoolboy, is with the Pittsburgh Pirates, while Henry Johnson is under Connie Mack's wing at Fort Myers.

Sam Jones wrote finish to his big league career with the Chicago White Sox last season. Herb Pennock pitched for the Boston Red Sox in 1934, but last season ran the Red Sox farm in Durham and this year is at Sarasota coaching Joe Cronin's young pitchers. Steve O'Neill, present Cleveland manager, was the Yankees' second string catcher in 1925. Wally Schang, who was first-string receiver, will be O'Neill's assistant this year.

Wally Pipp runs a bowling alley in Grand Rapids. Bob Shawkey, a great pitcher in his day, spent the 1935 season managing the Newark Internationals, a Yankee farm. They say that at the present moment he is mining gold in northwestern Canada. Charley O'Leary, Miller Huggins's old coach, is now with the St. Louis Browns in the same capacity.

But "Columbia Lou" Gehrig goes merrily on. From the bashful kid he has grown to the captain of the Yankees, and it is whispered that some day he will be their manager.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Above the Clouds

By Gunby Hadath

Mark Ashford, an American boy living in Saint-Nicolas-de-Véroce, in the French Alps, at the home of Madame Le Fèvre and her son Jules, received a letter from his father, in the Balkans, when our story opened, with an inclosure to be delivered secretly to M. Philippe Reignier, in Geneva. On the train for Geneva next day, his wallet, containing the letter, disappeared. Calling at M. Reignier's address to explain, he was told by a servant that his master had been missing three days. Later, a note warning him to be silent was dropped on the table in a café where he sat. With the help of the host at the café, he learned that the writer of the note was a man in a gray flannel suit without a waistcoat, who smiled continuously, and his companion was a huge man wearing a leather apron reaching from his shoulders to his knees.

Mark was just considering this information when a shaggy unkempt dog came up to him, looking longingly at his plate. Mark welcomed a companion and turned over the remains on his plate to the newcomer.

Chapter Four

THE leathery fowl made no mean end, there being nothing left but its backbone, harder than flint, Mark rose, and bestowing a pat on his guest's shaggy head, "So long, old fellow," he said, "I must trot along now."

The guest wagged his tail and fixed pleading eyes on Mark's face.

"Oh, you want some more, do you?" said Mark.

But those wistful eyes did not quicken.

Mark laughed. "Of course," he continued. "I forgot you're a French dog, so naturally you don't understand English. I must talk to you in your own language. Bon jour, Napoleon!"

He had put the threatening message away in his pocket, but every word was vivid in his memory, and as he walked off he was repeating it to himself. A determined look came into his face. The uncertain Mark, thinking first this thing and then that, had gone. That Mark had been left behind for good in the funny little café under the plane trees.

This Mark, who was striding along, was a Mark who vowed that whoever had Reignier's letter and for whatever object, he would keep on its trail till he got results.

Mark Sends a Telegram

There was no more reason to distract himself about motives, or with speculations of what the letter might contain. All that could be left in the darkness of uncertainty. Out of the darkness, from the heart of such darkness, his own purpose blazed like a star—to redeem the trust reposed in him by his father.

He was seeking a post office, and when he found one he composed a telegram for Madame Le Fèvre. He might be staying, he told her, at Annemasse for a few days, and begged her not to expect him back till she saw him. He had plenty of money, he said, and wound up with his love to her and to Jules. There was nothing more he dared add. Madame would not be anxious, he felt certain of that. Nor would Jules.

"There! I've burned my boats," he remarked to the girl at the *guichet*, as he pushed the telegram into her languid hand.

"You have burned what!" she stared.

"Oh, my jolly old boats," he said, lightly. "My name's Julius Caesar, you know! I'm crossing the Rubicon. How much to pay, please?"

"Seven francs, twenty centimes," she said after counting. She thought him an odd customer.

A Companion

Now, despite his Rubicon jape and bold words to himself, Mark was not feeling very happy nor much of a hero. No mock heroics were his to help him along. All he felt, as he turned from the counter toward the swing doors into the street, was a sudden sense of loneliness in a strange town, where he had no friends and possibly several enemies.

There was somebody squatting on his haunches at the edge of the curb, with eyes intently fixed on the post office doors. These doors had swung open more than once since Mark had gone in, but the watchman had not moved so much as a muscle.

Then, at last, and even before Mark was right through, he sprang to all fours, and from head to tail his rough little body was quivering. His mouth was wide open, panting. There was so much he wanted to say. But he couldn't get any words out. That was the worst of it.

So, instead, he shot himself forward, as Mark emerged fully, and landed with his excited paws on Mark's chest. Mark staggered back, but recovered and gaped with amazement.

"Oh, Napoleon!" he gasped. "So you've followed me, have you!"

"You bet I have," quoth Napoleon's exuberant tail.

"But what do you want?" Mark demanded.

"You!" shouted Napoleon; or his eloquent eyes shouted it for him. It was that which they had been wanting to say all the time. Mark fondled that shaggy head with its one drooping ear, and the other that kept trying to stand at attention.

"Oh, Napoleon, do you want to adopt me?" he whispered. "But I say, are you lost? Have you really no master, old man?" Napoleon nuzzled his hand.

"Come along, then!" bade Mark. So quivering with rapture, Napoleon fell in behind him.

On the Trail

Reflecting that his next need was some sort of lodging, Mark headed back for the café to ask his friend there. But just as they were approaching the station again, he sighted a figure in front and pulled up at once. The figure was that of a burly man in blue jeans, with a leather apron descending from shoulders to knees.

Mark dodged behind one of the plane trees, holding his breath and taking a grip on Napoleon. But that was unnecessary. The dog had followed suit and was crouching behind him, still as a stone.

They saw the vanman halt and hover indecisively, glancing across at the café, next strolling forward, and then wandering back. "He's waiting for someone!" Mark whispered.

Of a sudden their quarry dived into the station. Mark uttered, "Come on!" and was after him, but with caution. Ahead the fellow was just displaying a ticket.

Uncertain whether his own return ticket would serve, in his ignorance, of course, of the man's destination, but hearing a bawl of "Take your seats, Messieurs!" Mark accepted the invitation and went with a rush, and before the indignant ticket-man drew his next breath a shaggy apparition had also flashed past him.

They had stormed an empty compartment, while, unconscious of any pursuit, the burly carman had lumbered into one higher up. The train was going steadily back to the mountains.

Back to Roche-sur-Foron

They pulled up at each wayside station—Saint-Pierre de Rumilly, Œx, and the rest. To the flutey note of the guard's little trumpet they pulled out again; but nobody alighted at any of these.

"I bet you the chap's going to Roche-sur-Foron," said Mark, but Napoleon, to whom the bet was considerately offered, kept his eyes on the window without any response. Sure enough, at Roche-sur-Foron, the vanman jumped out.

Before descending themselves, they let him get past the collector, which entailed a slight check since their rush tactics could not be used here. However, after Mark had shown his return ticket, and the genial man at the gate had turned a blind eye on Napoleon, they emerged in plenty of time to confront a spectacle which filled them both with singular satisfaction.

There was drawn up outside the station a gleaming, long, char-à-banc, obviously waiting to pick up some of its passengers; an excursion vehicle which, according to custom, was inscribed with the names of the principal places it visited. Annecy—Chamonix — Saint-Gervais, Mark knew them all. But it was not the char-à-banc's destination which thrilled him.

The Man With a Smile Again

That which thrilled him was the sight he saw, standing well back, of two people climbing side by side into their places. The one was his veritable vanman, who seemed out of breath, the other an individual, breezily clad in a suit of gray flannels, with an expanse of chest revealed beneath an open silk shirt.

And this second man was smiling all over his face.

Annecy? Chamonix? Saint-Gervais? To which were they bound? Mark wished that he dared rush forward to enquire, but commonsense negatived this, as it also negatived the idea of creeping in at the back of the char-à-banc and trying to accompany them undetected. That would be far too risky. One single false step might neutralize all he had gained.

So, keeping well out of sight behind one of the porticoes, he watched the vehicle go speeding away.

And then he asked himself how much he had gained? Why, this. He had not only fathomed his quarries' identity—for their names would easily follow when he described them—but had also, unless he was wholly misled, learned the area in which to pursue his campaign. Annecy? Chamonix? Saint-Gervais? To one of these three Reignier's letter was being hurried.

"Well, we've got to follow it," he remarked to Napoleon.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

It Was Very Warm in Arkansas One Afternoon, and Bonnie Pled for "Just a Bite" of Watermelon

Chapter Three

Away Down South in "Dixie"

BONNIE sprawled happily in the sunshine, listening to the Negro cotton pickers humming a tune. "What a fortunate dog I am, to be seeing so much of my country," she said to herself, yawning a great yawn of contentment and allowing her thoughts to dwell a few moments on the many adventures of the trip.

Since an unpleasant encounter with a skunk in a grape arbor, in New York State, and her consequent banishment for a whole evening from the family circle, she had seen many things which were entirely new to a dog brought up in Maine. She had traveled along the shores of the Ohio River, past coal mines, steel mills and brickyards belching out columns of smoke.

"Father, could we go down a coal mine?" and "Father, may we stop and see the men making bricks?" Jim and his brother Carter asked.

But Bonnie was very glad when the master found it necessary to drive along without stopping too much in a district which she found rather distressing. She could only think of the little dogs who had to live in such unattractive surroundings, and she was happy to be once again in farming lands.

On to Kentucky

Each state they passed through had its special form of entertainment for her. In Kentucky she assisted in corralling a lively calf. She constantly found herself forced into conversation with the "hawgs" who seemed to be everywhere, rooting and grunting. They were a dissatisfied lot, and when she saw a bright, alert horse galloping around in a field, she ran to join him, for she was sure she could run as fast as he.

The cotton fields delighted her. Dazzled at first by the pure white bloom on the little trees, which looked for all the world like bushes full of snow, Bonnie could only stand and wonder what the fluffy balls really were. She asked Carter, but he thought she was just barking because she wanted him to play.

Cotton Picking

Her question was answered, however, by her mistress, who said to the boys, "Now that we are in Tennessee we shall see cotton picking until we leave the southern states."

They had all been walking through the field path—Bonnie's master and mistress, Carter and Jim and herself—and came suddenly on a group of Negroes with happy faces filling brown bags with snowy cotton bolls which they picked to the rhythm of their song.

Bonnie's master plucked one and handed it to Jim, saying, "Feel the little lumps of seeds in the middle. Once those all had to be picked out by hand, but something over a hundred years ago an American inventor named Eli Whitney developed a machine which did away with that tedious hand labor.

"It was a machine called a cotton gin, with rows and rows of steel fingers. One of those machines could do the work of 50 men. All these bags of cotton bolls will be sent by truck to a factory, the lint separated from the seeds, then the thread spun and finally woven into cotton cloth."

Bonnie Meets a Pickaninny

When they left Tennessee behind, they found themselves in Arkansas where there were more and more fields of cotton, and immense farms and orchards. Bonnie was feeling thirsty one afternoon, for it was very warm in Arkansas, although it was the end of October, when she saw a pickaninny eating a juicy slice of watermelon.

Then Bonnie forgot her manners and pleaded with eager eyes and lolling tongue for just one bite of the cool, pink fruit. But the little Negro girl only laughed, for she could not understand what Bonnie was saying. Speech in Maine is very different from that of the South, Bonnie thought a little sadly.

Bonnie could have stayed a while longer in Arkansas, but her Master had other plans.

(This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific is being published on this page in 10 installments, on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

Bonnie Enjoyed Watching Cotton-Picking in Tennessee

When the Word Club Met

AS PATTY and Chester are next-door neighbors, they decided to hold their meetings of the Word Club together at Patty's house, and each found some interesting words to present to the members.

Patty opened the meeting, saying: "I had no special plan as the others did, but my words are from anywhere. The first is 'clown,' which signifies 'a clumsy fellow.' Another is 'miser,' which means 'a miserable person.'

"I discovered that 'delta' means 'door of a tent'; that is the shape of it, you see. 'Pedigree' is from a word meaning 'crane's foot.' That is because the shape of a sign used in showing lines of descent in genealogical charts is similar to a crane's foot.

"'Mattress' is literally 'a place where anything is thrown down.' Hence it applies to something to lie upon, or a bed.

"Jane, I discovered one flower that you overlooked—the begonia, named from Michael Begon, a French Governor of San Domingo in the 17th century. Well, that ends my list."

Chester said: "I like to read about famous men, and I have one here—John Mercer, who lived from 1791 to 1866. He invented the process which we call 'mercerizing'—giving a silky, glossy finish to cotton fabrics. Speaking of cloth, there is 'muslin,' which came first from Mosul, a city in Kurdistan.

"My next word is 'spoon.' These utensils were originally only chips of wood; 'spoon' is Anglo-Saxon for 'splinter of wood.'

"I found that the word 'artesian' is from 'Artois,' a province in the north of France where artesian wells were early in use.

"Finally, I have some colors—'indigo,' the blue dye, is from 'Indian' (Indian dye), and 'maroon' is from the French for 'chestnut,' because of a resemblance in color. An origin similar to that we learned for 'purple' is 'vermilion.' That is French for 'a little worm,' named from the cochineal insect from which the color was once made, although vermilion is now generally made from red lead."

E. M.

Late Snow

Dame Winter's lap held soft, white wool
To make the world more beautiful;
Her stitches, knitted line on line,
Made spreads of candlewick design
To lay upon a lawn or field
That barrenness might be concealed;
A brushed wool scarf with tasseled edge
To throw about the lilac hedge,
And for the little shrub's delight,
A soft, warm sweater buttoned tight.

Then, not forgetting lonely woods,
She made the bushes prim, white hoods,
With leggings for the slender firs,
And mittens for the junipers.

But in the bramble thicket lie
White tangled skeins as if a spry
Young kittenish wind had run to pull
Her last white ball of fluffy wool.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

Letters in Foreign Languages

Our Mailbag

CORRESPONDENCE in foreign languages is becoming quite popular among children who write in to the Mail Bag. We publish today the names of several girls and boys who would like to exchange letters in French and in German with young people in countries where those languages are spoken or in English-speaking lands. EDITOR

Abington, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am eleven years old. I want to write to a girl in France. I should like to know if she could send me some pictures of France. I will use them in a geography book of France I am making in school.

Grace G.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

Upon arrival of my first letter from abroad (London, England), which I received through the Mail Bag, I found it so immensely interesting that I decided I would like to correspond with more boys. Through contact with an intelligent person one can gain vast knowledge of other countries without realization of it.

It would please me very much if you would place my name in the Mail Bag. I am 14 years of age and would like very much to correspond with boys of any country (excepting United States and England) and any age. My interests are drawing, journalism, and current events. Most anything of worth-while interest to someone else would attract me.

Richard H. M.

Dunedin, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

I am 17 years of age and my hobby is correspondence. I have pen friends in America, England, and Australia, and I generally reply to a letter the same day I receive it. I have a great desire to go to America some day, as I have heard a lot about it.

I am interested in general topics such as sport, motion pictures, etc. I also try to further my geographical knowledge by my correspondence and I should like anybody who replies to me to tell me a lot about his country.

I do not want correspondents in any particular country, the more different countries the better I'll like it. Of course, I couldn't write to some because the only languages I know are English and French.

Flunn M.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.) We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Dorothy E. F. (11), Lockes Mills, Maine. Interested in music.

Mary L. H. (11) Chicago, Illinois. Interested to hear from girl in Holland who will describe dress and play of that country.

Anna G. W. (11) Long Beach, California. Would like to correspond with girls in Switzerland. Interested in collecting, dramatics, and piano.

Elaine J. (11) Empire, Oregon. Wishes to hear from girls in South America and Africa, and exchange souvenirs.

Lucille P. (11) Santa Monica, California. Wishes to hear from girls in Holland, Spain, Ireland, or France. Interested in stamp collection, flowers, and birds.

Eleanor H. (12) Eagle Park, California. Wishes to hear from girls in Holland.

Bonnie G. M. (12) San Diego, California. Interested to hear from girls in England.

Katharine M. (12) Pasadena, California. Would like to correspond with girls in China, Russia, and Denmark. Hobbies are horseback riding and outdoor camping.

Peggy M. (12) Chattanooga, Tennessee. Wishes to hear from girls in England or France. Interested in outdoor sports, animals, and Scout activities.

Betty S. (12) Empire, Oregon. Wishes to hear from Hawaiian girl.

Eleanor A. W. (12) Old Mystic, Connecticut. Likes swimming and skating.

Gene W. (12), Alameda, California. Would like to correspond with girls in United States or distant lands, who see American airplanes in their airports. Is interested in clipper ships, the China Clipper and the Phillipian.

Mildred O. (12), Bacup, Lancs., England. Wishes to correspond with a girl of her own age in Germany, Switzerland, or Mexico, and hear about school life in those countries.

Ruth B. (13), Peekskill, New York. Wishes to hear from girls anywhere in America or England. Interested in art, reading, and some sports.

Grace W. (13), Corwith, Iowa. Wishes to correspond with girls her own age from all parts of the world.

Beverly J. C. (13), Omaha, Nebraska. Would like to hear from anyone, especially outside of the United States, who speaks English.

June P. (13) Empire, Oregon. Interested in hearing from girls in Hawaii.

Mary P. (13) Leeds, England. Interested in history, geography and arithmetic.

Isabelle L. (14) Empire, Oregon. Interested to hear from girls in Hawaii.

Mary M. (14) Empire, Oregon. Wishes to hear from girls in Japan.

Patricia C. (14) North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada. Desires girl correspondents in foreign countries. Interested in drawing, painting, film stars and sports.

Patty P. (14) Cranford, New Jersey. Wishes to hear from girls in Japan, Africa, Holland, Australia, or Latin countries, also western part of United States. Interested in sports, art, acting, languages, customs and people.

Barbara S. (14) Hamilton, Montana.

Maryvia C. (15) Brookline, Massachusetts. Wishes to hear from girls in foreign countries. Interested in tennis and basketball, also swimming. Likes to read.

Phyllis W. R. (15) Brookline, Massachusetts. Would like to correspond with girls in France. Interested in tennis, swimming and piano, also motion pictures.

Eileen R. (15) Longham nr. Wimborne, England. Would like to hear from girls living in or near Los Angeles, would also like to hear from French girls. Interested in drawing, needlework and reading.

Hilda H. A. (15) Brookline, Massachusetts. Wishes to correspond in French with girls in France. Chief interest is camping, also swimming, basketball and tennis.

Joy M. R. (15), Belvedere, Kent, England. Wishes to have girl correspondents, preferably in Africa or western part of United States. Interested in books, films, art, and most kinds of sport, especially football.

Verna C. (15), Doncaster, Yorkshire, England. Would like especially to hear from girls anywhere in Europe, or any British colony. Interested in sports, literature, and stamp collecting.

Barbara Rivitz (15), Brookline, Massachusetts. Would like to correspond in French with girl in any country who knows that language. Interested in sports.

Jean B. (16), Brookline, Massachusetts. Wishes to correspond with girls who know French, in France preferred. Would be glad to write about America and personal interests.

Julia E. B. (16), Moran, Texas. Wishes to correspond with girls, especially in foreign countries.

Ruth F. N. (16), Brookline, Massachusetts. Wishes to correspond in French with girls in France. Interested in music, plays, books and gardening.

Margaret M. (16), Hobart, Tasmania. Interested in collecting stamps.

Agnes W. (16), Brookline, Massachusetts. Would like to correspond in French with girls in France. Especially interested in swimming, basketball, and reading of all kinds.

Mollie N. (17), Jamaica, New York. Interested in poetry, music, and sports.

Carolyn B. (17), Fort Wayne, Indiana. Wishes to hear from girls in any part of the world, especially France.

Shirley L., Chicago, Illinois. Wishes to correspond with girls in France. Interested in art, books, botany and customs and descriptions of foreign countries.

Edith H. (17) Hay, New South Wales, Australia. Desires girl correspondents in America, her own age, preferably. Interested in film stars, cricket, tennis, and swimming.

Ada deA. (17) Havana, Cuba. (Native Cuban.) Wishes to correspond with girl her own age. Interested in music, sports. English her favorite language.

Beverly C. (18) Long Beach, California. Interested in sports and reading.

Mary K. (18) Dayton, Ohio. Wishes to hear from girls in countries south of the United States, in the western hemisphere. Interested in all sports and arts, but particularly in business and commerce.

Margaret D. G. (19) Durban, Natal, South Africa. Would like to hear from girls in London and Europe her own age. Interested in reading, photography, swimming and stamps.

Boys

Bill S. (11) Toronto, Canada. Would like to correspond with boys in Africa, or elsewhere. Interested in stamps.

Karl-Heinz B. (14) Cottbus N/L, Germany. Wishes to widen his knowledge of English by corresponding with boys his own age.

Richard A. W. (15) Chicago, Illinois. Interested in stamp collecting, baseball and motorcars.

Wilhelm W. (17) Hamburg, Germany. Wishes to correspond with American boy his own age, and exchange views on life, also to improve his knowledge of English.

Fritz I. (18) Meridian, Mississippi. Interested in stamp collecting and would like to correspond with other boys who have the same hobby. Also interested in customs, geography, history, and current events.

Heinz H. (18) Neustrelitz, Germany. Would like to correspond with boys near his own age, in English and German. Interested in sports, biology, geography, ethnology, and also stamp collecting.

F. D. J. (18) Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand. Interested in stamp collecting and sports.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Always Something New

IF IT sometimes seems as though opportunities are not so numerous as they once were—it is a delusion. Consider orchids. They might not seem to offer any opportunity for anyone. But they did, as is explained in "Orchids for Occasions" in the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section which appeared yesterday. "Man's Right to a Home," in the same issue, also contains some hints not to be ignored, and a story called "Filmland Smiles Again" indicates how an established industry is tapping new resources.

In the issue of the Magazine Section next week at least four stories will suggest things to come. They are "New Wonders to See," telling about the amazing properties of polarized glass, as it is called, invented by an undergraduate; "Men Versus Things," "New Worlds for Youth," and "How Will Your Garden Glow?"

Careers in Interior Decorating

A GIRL or boy who enjoys making rooms pleasing and exercising good taste in choice of furnishings, fabrics, woods, paints and other decorative mediums, may find a field of work in interior decoration.

Home-makers today are keenly conscious of the value of right surroundings; shops are heavily stocked with numerous styles of furnishings for customers to choose from, but unless the choice is thoughtfully and wisely made results may not be satisfactory.

Many store managers now recognize the need of having some one on their staff to help customers in selecting furnishings and decorations for the home, whether it be a mansion or a simple three-room apartment.

The school child whose interest leans toward interior decoration may begin at once to improve his fitness for that work. First of all, become a careful, sincere observer of human nature and of the people you come in contact with. By this study, you may get to know the various needs of people of different types and their ideas of comfort and well-being.

Observe Ways of Living

Living is a fine art which is worth studying, and the more the interior decorator knows about it the better he will be able to help his clients. Learn to understand other people's viewpoints and to carry out their ideas, sometimes leading them gently and naturally to make a better choice than they had inclined to at first.

Begin a study of color and color combinations even before you start technical training. Study lighting effects wherever you come in contact with them. A high school student is as welcome as any other visitor at exhibits of model houses or rooms in stores or at fairs. Study these displays as often as you can and cultivate a practice of observing even small details.

A vase placed inconspicuously upon a mantel shelf may be the chief feature of the whole room. The deep blue of its beautiful luster ware may be the keynote, the added touch of color that emphasizes the beauty of the other furnishings.

A job, even a small and poorly paid one, in the drapery department of a store, may help you to acquire a great deal of useful background information. A summer vacation spent in that way may yield much fruit in your later experience. From clerks with long experience in the work, you may acquire a great deal of knowledge about fabrics and what they add to the effect of a room.

Home Furnishing Literature

Library books and the best home furnishing magazines will be an interesting and profitable study for you. Do not be content with being entertained and pleased with the beautiful colored pictures of houses and rooms, but study the details and try to form an idea of the way certain effects are obtained. Why is there that splash of yellow in a room that is otherwise all in greens and blues?

Be sure to get your information from authentic periodicals and displays so that your data will be reliable and you can rely upon it confidently for use in future.

Experience in furnishing your own room at home will have taught you the relationship between the amount you can spend and the furnishings you will select. You will find that the same relationship exists in your work for customers. Cultivate a business sense so that you may do the best for those who seek your advice, whether the expenditure they authorize be small or large.

While still in high school, you may learn about periods in history that have changed even the furnishings in the home. You can acquire knowledge of designs in furnishings that have stood the test of time. Learn to distinguish between the useful and the ornamental. Study the lighting that brings out the best effects in your work.

School Work Helps

You might never dream that the public speaking you are required to do in high school would help you in your chosen field of interior decoration. But you will find that most interior decorators are called upon at times to speak of their work, either before gatherings of customers at an exhibit or at club meetings where groups of members are seeking help in their home furnishing problems.

English themes that you work so desperately over in high school may be steps toward advancement in your future work.

A college course in interior decoration is excellent preparation for work in this field. But there are good correspondence courses to be had if college is impossible. Many publications keep their readers abreast of the new developments on the markets and the trend of furnishing styles. Even being a low-paid clerk in any good store in a department that is related to home furnishing may be valuable experience.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

(These articles, describing the background and information necessary for anyone who looks forward to a career in certain specific fields, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

HILLTOP CAMPS For Boys and Girls
Sixteenth Season
Where campers and horses are companions, and we swim in a mountain pool. Occupying the broad top of a mountain in the Ozark Mountains, one mile west of the State University town of Fayetteville, Arkansas.
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Unusual educational advantages. 30th Season. Special Junior Program. All inclusive fee. Write for Booklet to: F. HELEN MAYO
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The Home Forum

Mr. Jones Retires From Ladders

THERE were no ladders sprawled in front of the old house. That made us suspicious right away. Always before there had been hordes of ladders—tall ones, short ones, plain ladders, stepladders of complicated design, equipped with queer gadgets, besides an odd assortment of dog kennels and chicken coops. The name was still over the door: "A. Jones (Ladders)," but there were no ladders; and, when we knocked, Mr. Jones did not answer. Instead, a young woman in a red dress and curl papers peered through a narrow crack, eyeing us doubtfully.

"We want to get a ladder," I said. This had always been sufficient to start A. Jones (Ladders) into an hour's expert dissertation on ladders, their history, construction and inner theory, together with the comparative virtues of spruce and oak.

"We got no ladders," the young woman said through the crack. "He's gone—the old fella."

"WHERE?" WE GASPED, Lucy and I together. Such a possibility had never occurred to us. A. Jones (Ladders) had been a landmark here as long as we could remember—timeless, turning out ladders with the ease and certainty of nature itself. It was as if the hill or the harbor or the oak woods had disappeared. We were aghast. Without A. Jones (Ladders), where could we get the ladder we wanted, the ladder of special design, light, hand-made, fastened with oak dowels, cunningly fashioned by the master?

"Where has he gone?" I said again.

"Out in the country. Out there." She pointed vaguely to the north. "He ain't makin' ladders no more. He said so. No more ladders, he said. And he up and went."

IT TOOK US two weeks to find him. We found him, to be exact, pruning a box hedge in front of a cozy cottage not a mile from Middlebrook—a little man with tremendous shoulders and a white beard half-way down to his middle. He didn't look up as we stopped the car. He was pruning his hedge as he had built his ladders, with a master's attention to detail, a craftsman's care. He had drawn a cord tightly along the hedge to get his level just right and he was clipping to it, kneeling on the ground, lowering his head now and then to squint at it with one eye closed, as we had often seen him squint along a board which was to form the side of one of his ladders.

We looked about. There were no ladders to be seen—only a neat garden where the daffodils were sprouting already and paths swept clean like a floor. No ladders. Our hearts fell.

WHEN HE HAD finished clipping the box hedge, we ventured to address him.

"Mr. Jones," I said, "do you still make them?"

"Ladders, he means," said Lucy.

"I'm retired from business," said A. Jones (Ladders).

"Then you don't make ladders at all?" I said.

"Fifty-four years next May I made ladders," said he. "But I'm retired. I said to Jenny—Jenny's my gel, married to a young feller hereabouts, a plumber—I said: 'Jenny, I'm through ladders. I hope to see no more ladders again. I'm going to have me some fun,' I said."

"So you're having fun?" Lucy said.

"Sure, I'm having fun. In town I was too busy. Always somebody wanting a fourteen-footer, when you had only twelves and sixteens on hand. I never had time for anything else, but I have now."

"What are you doing?" Lucy said. Lucy is a bold, brazen creature.

"Well," he said slowly, eyeing Lucy over his spectacles as if doubting whether he could trust her with such knowledge, "I'm making some experiments. Just a few experiments."

Lucy smiled at him and few can resist that. "Come on in and I'll show you," he said.

WE FOLLOWED HIM into the basement of the cottage. Ah, this was more like the old Mr. Jones we had known, like A. Jones (Ladders). The basement was exactly as his shop had been—littered with lumber, tools, shavings, heavy with the smell of carpenter's glue.

"Look," he said, "isn't this here a beauty? It's a design I figgered out years ago; but, you know, nobody ordered it, so I never made it. Pretty thing, ain't she?"

It was a dog's kennel, beautifully made, mortised and tenoned, with a red shingled roof. But the feature of it was a double door, or rather two doors, hanging from hinges, swinging easily so the occupant of the kennel could go in or out, and yet remain inside warm and cozy, free from drafts.

"I haven't got a dog for it yet," said Mr. Jones, "but I'm looking about. I want one that will fit it right."

He had also built a chicken house, which you could take to pieces and put together again. He said he had been thinking its design out for many years, and now he supposed he would have to get some chickens. He didn't like chickens much, but he wanted to demonstrate the value of his invention.

LUCY EYED THE wood and the shavings on his bench.

"What is that you're making now?" she said.

"Oh, that's nothing," he said rather gruffly. "Nothing at all."

Then I saw, in the dim light at the far end of the basement, a new ladder, a sixteen-footer, I judged, just the length and style we wanted.

"How much will you sell it for?" I said eagerly.

"I told you, I'm out of business," said A. Jones (Ladders) rather frigidly.

"I'm sorry," I said. "I forgot."

I looked at Lucy and we turned to go. It was evident that we had offended the master.

"But I'll tell you what," the old man said, "I won't sell her, but I'll give her to you."

"We couldn't think of it," Lucy said.

"No, we couldn't think of it," I said, but I knew my resistance was low. It was a superb sixteen-footer, built for tree pruning.

"TAKE IT, AND welcome," he said. "What use is it to me? I got no trees to prune. It's just in the way. You see," he added with a sheepish smile, "I just made it for fun, to keep my hand in. Now I don't know what to do with it."

"Yes, but you might want a ladder for something some day," Lucy said. "Suppose you wanted to put a fire out on the roof?"

"Well, I tell you," he said and his face grew a little red, "that what you asked me about on the bench there—that's going to be another ladder—eighteen foot and light as a cork. I thought I was done making ladders, but—well, I guess it's got to be a habit with me," said A. Jones (Ladders).

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Something Trembles

SOMETHING trembles in the air,
Eager, happy, sweet—
Shouts of children on the stair,
Whistling in the street;
Neighbors call across the lawn,
Laughter bubbles near;
All our little cares are gone—
Another spring is here!

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

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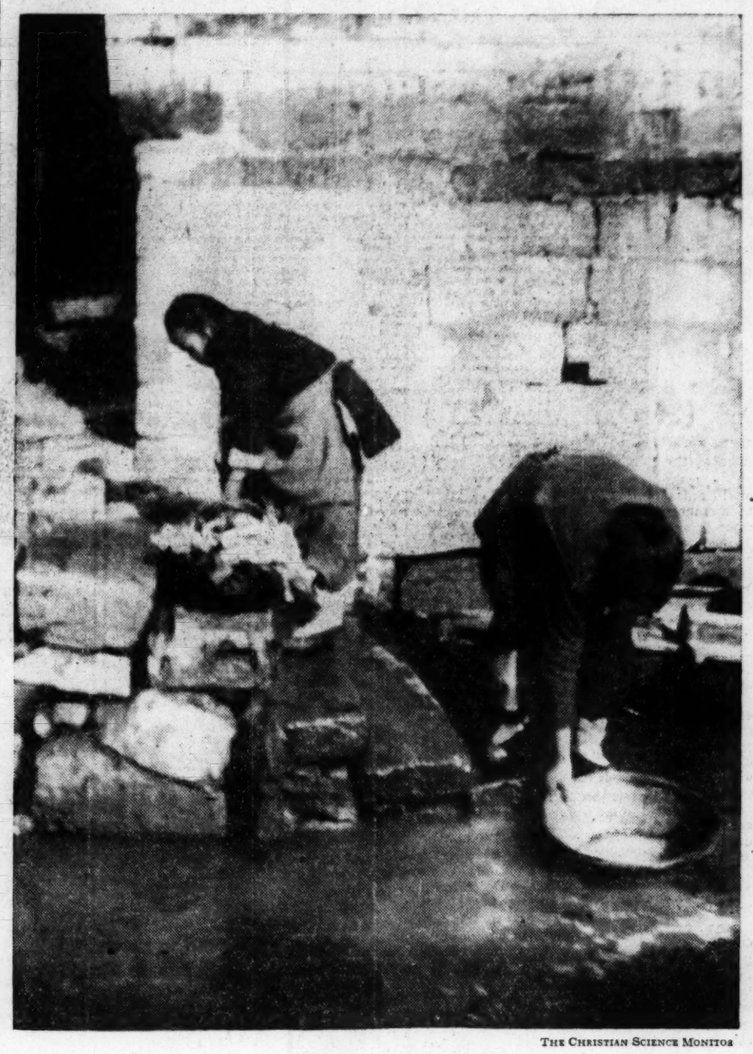

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHINESE WOMEN WASHING IN A CREEK: *From a Photograph by Bruce Jenkins*

IN THE creeks of China, everything is washed indiscriminately. One woman in this photograph has just finished washing her big basket of vegetables, while the other seems to be washing rice or rinsing out her bowl. Clothes also are washed in the creeks, as they flow sluggishly by in their narrow channels. The little wooden or clay houses, built on top of the massive stone foundations, overhang the creeks in many places. Housewives can do their shopping from the doorsteps; for the vegetable man, the tinker, the candy man, the man who sells cooking pots, and many others, all come poling by in flat-bottomed boats, crying their wares.

Here is a little glimpse into the daily life of the women of China. Caught unconscious at their work, these two reveal simplicity and a certain grace. Amid ancient surroundings, even those falling to decay, their daily life goes on. The young girl has her hair in a pig-tail, the older woman has hers in a knot. They both wear the same tucked-in trousers, white cotton socks, soft-soled black cloth shoes, short cotton coats of nondescript coloring, and, apparently, western-style aprons tied on over all. Uncomplaining, they follow the traditional ways. How far removed from the American housewife with her ever-changing fashions in clothes, her packaged foods, telephone order service and electric washing machine!

Where Marsh and Shingle Meet

SEEN from the knoll at Aldington, the Romney Marsh passes imperceptibly into shingle-flats which curve in an ever-narrowing line until they end in Dungeness Point, where the lighthouse raises its welcome beacon at the coming on of night. It is a wild and windy region, where lapwings wheel and cry under the great skies, where sheep go softly in the marsh grass, and wild goats browse on the young shoots of alder and broom and among the reluctant herbage of the shingle that stretches for four miles between the marshes and the sea.

It has a beauty compounded of light and space; of sunset and dawn over the leagues of marshland, of breathless noons when the wild bee murmurs in the salty blossoms of the gorse and the empty sky burns palely gold above a golden sea. It is a beauty of sunshine and rain, of winds that rake the shifting shingle, of clouds that race back and forth when great storms sweep over the empty miles and the wet shingle turns to amethyst and blue under the flung curtains of the rain.

SO LONELY A place is a natural sanctuary for birds. Here the migrant rests his questing wing before he fares forth across the sea, or, landward bound, drops down beside the fresh-water pools that lie among the stony waste fringed with reed and bramble, and along the creeks and gullies that run among the marshes where rush and reed give shelter and the grass is deep. Sea gull and tern, red-legged partridge and sanderling haunt the shore. The skylark rises on a flung spray of song. Here in his season comes the lonely wheatear, the graylag goose, headed toward the marsh creeks where the heron wades and the shy moorhen builds. Among the loose stones the ringed plover drifts in small companies, and the rare Kentish plover makes her nest in a tangle of seaweed. Over blackberry bush and tiny gorse thicket the greenfinch murmurs, and the linnet goes with a soft sound. The cormorant flies at the water's edge, and high up in the abyss of air the kestrel anchors.

FURTHER INLAND THE fresh-water pools are haunted by mallard and coot, water-rail and redshank, widgeon and shoveler. Early in spring comes the black-tailed godwit, the bar-tailed and the ring-dove. The dunlin and the gray plover put on summer plumage, the yellow wagtail runs in the salt-bent, and the gulls—black-headed and lesser black-backed, the skua, the herring and the common gull—beat in against the wind or float with it on a score of vagrant courses. Song thrush and blackbird, meadow pipit and yellow-hammer fling their mingled music down the air, and the cuckoo calls above the crying of the young marsh lambs.

THE CHANT OF the bee rises and falls about the brave flowers that blossom in the arid wilderness of shingle. Somewhere beneath these shifting stones, adventurous roots lay hold on infinitesimal pockets of sandy earth, so that the gorse blows—golden and scented—the broom opens its butterfly blossoms, thrift lies in rose-pink shallows, the bugloss lifts its deep blue spires. The horned poppy clings, delicately gold and insubstantial as a drifting moth, to its sturdier stalk; sea-holly spreads a cool gray gloom; campion, moonlight pale, and blue borage bend to the wind. The pink chalice of the trailing bindweed opens toward the sun. At the margin of the fresh pools the blackberry puts out its white flowers faintly stained with purple, and the tall foxglove rings its bells of ivory and rose.

IT IS A bleak and lonely region, wind-raked and desolate, beautiful in its remoteness and its austerity—a place where the wind is free, and the wild wing comes to rest.

D. T.

Les vraies Richesses

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AVEC quelle ténacité le genre humain recherche la fortune, la gloire, les possessions matérielles! Dès les temps les plus anciens, certains mortels se sont exposés à des peines et à des difficultés inouïes dans l'espoir d'obtenir par leurs efforts la richesse et de vastes possessions.

A notre époque, ce même désir de richesse et de pouvoir matériels asservit encore dans une grande mesure les peuples du monde, auxquels il n'apporte pas la liberté et l'épanouissement qui seraient le résultat naturel d'une activité bien comprise dans un monde de progrès. Souvent aussi le désir d'une fortune rapide détourne telle personne d'un travail commercial ou professionnel honnête fait dans un esprit d'entraide et la pousse à rechercher égoïstement son propre intérêt, parfois même à causer la ruine de son prochain. Or en considérant ce qui se passe autour de nous, il est aisé de voir que cette manière de s'enrichir ne peut réellement procurer ni bonheur ni succès durable.

Aujourd'hui même et là où nous sommes, il existe un remède, une méthode sûre et certaine pour trouver l'abondance et le succès légitime. C'est la voie que Jésus le Christ montrait à l'humanité voici dix-neuf siècles lorsqu'il disait (Matthieu 6:33): "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus." Dans ces paroles du Maître, nous avons un remède positif et toujours prouvable contre le manque, le chômage, les occasions perdues, le malheur, l'insuccès ou tout autre problème pouvant assaillir le genre humain.

Tel dira peut-être: Comment puis-je chercher avant tout le royaume de Dieu si je ne sais pas même qui est Dieu ou ce qu'Il est? A cette question, la Science Chrétienne peut répondre avec preuves à l'appui que Dieu est l'Amour divin, la Vie inépuisable, l'Entendement qui renferme tout, l'unique cause et créateur, le Dispensateur de tous les biens. Ainsi le royaume de Dieu doit être le règne de l'harmonie universelle, de la paix, de la prospérité; c'est le gouvernement du Dieu dont l'amour est infini et dont l'homme est l'image ou la ressemblance parfaite, comme nous l'apprenons en Science Chrétienne. Lorsque nous apprenons aussi grâce à cette Science que tous les biens durables viennent de la même source divine et sont accessibles à chacun, nous commençons à comprendre que la course aux richesses et les fiévreux efforts pour obtenir le pouvoir matériel sont absolument superflus: ils montrent simplement que les hommes ignorent la vraie nature de Dieu et de l'homme. D'autre part, nous avons à la page 516 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* ces paroles de Mary Baker Eddy: "L'homme, fait à Sa ressemblance, possède et réfléchit la domination de Dieu sur toute la terre;" et ceci nous réconforte en nous assurant que nous pouvons exprimer ici même et dès maintenant tout ce qui est bon, sans craindre de jamais le perdre et sans priver notre prochain des bonnes choses qui sont également son divin apanage.

En étudiant le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, nous parvenons à cette glorieuse réalisation: les vraies richesses récompensent inévitablement ceux qui comprennent l'omnipotence et l'omniprésence de Dieu—de la Vie, de la Vérité, de l'Amour divin—ainsi que l'inséparable rapport unissant l'homme au Père-Mère infini; et cette réalisation nous permet de prouver que le succès et l'abondance véritables sont ce que Dieu a naturellement préparé pour tous.

Cependant, même après avoir vu dans une certaine mesure la nature spirituelle des richesses, nous sommes quelquefois assaillis et peut-être éblouis par le mirage de la croyance humaine, suggérant que les méthodes matérielles permettraient d'acquérir une fortune et une puissance supérieures. En des moments pareils, c'est une très grande aide que de se rappeler l'expérience de notre Maître dans le désert, lorsqu'une série de suggestions agressives erronées voulurent l'induire à compter sur des moyens matériels pour avoir les aliments, la protection et la puissance. Prouvant d'une manière éclatante qu'il comprenait spirituellement la totalité de Dieu, du bien, Jésus détruisit ces fausses suggestions et dit (Matthieu 4:10): "Retire-toi, Satan! Car il est écrit: 'Tu adoreras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, et tu ne rendras de culte qu'à lui seul.'"

Sommes-nous disposés comme notre Maître à servir Dieu de tout notre cœur, à compter entièrement sur Lui pour nous fournir le bien en abondance, à ne plus mettre notre confiance dans le pouvoir matériel? S'il en est ainsi, nous verrons se manifester toujours davantage dans notre vie quotidienne les vraies richesses qui ne font jamais défaut. Nous prouverons alors la vérité de ce que déclare Mrs. Eddy à la page 475 de *Science et Santé*: "L'homme... ne possède ni vie, ni intelligence, ni pouvoir créateur qui lui soient propres, mais... reflète spirituellement tout ce qui appartient à son Créateur."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Stars Over the Desert

EXISTENCE in the deserts during the winter months was pure delight. The clear atmosphere, the bright starry nights, the sunshine, and the bracing air were enough in themselves to make one thank heaven daily for such blessings, but when to them was added the knowledge that we were working at one of the great projects of our time, I can truly say that I often felt, as I did afterwards in Mesopotamia, that I was not walking on this prosaic earth, but was being borne on wings from place to place. . . .

Going to sleep every night at eight, I woke at three in the morning, and from three to five learned Italian at first and then translated standard Italian technical works into English. Simple living and high thinking was the order of the day. Every morning before starting I learned a dozen lines of the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, or Burns by heart, in order to strengthen my style for the coming reports on the work. All the constellations which could be seen in the winter months before 8 p. m. I located in the heavens, so that when I looked at the heavens they seemed to be covered with living creatures from horizon to horizon. These creatures were generally those of the ancients, but when I could not follow the imaginations of the astronomers who had composed the atlas, I did the work for myself, and by dint of study and imagination I gave everything a shape which was eventually invariable. The best guides were not the stars of the first and second magnitude generally used in the atlas, but clusters of insignificant stars not seen in northern latitudes, but clear and bright in the tropical desert sky. . . .

I had often read that dreams lasted but a few seconds, and on one occasion had it verified. Sleeping under the open sky and waking up at night, I saw Vega touching the sharp point of a projecting rock on the hill at whose base the camp lay. I was on a boat. Knowing the hour of the night by the star's position, I saw I had a couple of hours left before my waking time, so turned round and fell asleep immediately. I had a dream which covered weeks, and, waking up, thought I had overslept myself until I looked up and found the position of Vega unchanged by a hair's breadth. —SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, in "Sixty Years in the East." (London: Blackwood.)

Rhododendrons of Nankotai

THE Japanese Alps are not so rich, I believe, in flora as their Swiss namesakes, though the slopes of Shirouma and Tsubakuro will take a lot of beating; but I wonder if the mountains of Europe contain anything to equal the rhododendrons of Nankotai. Mountain flowers in Formosa on the whole are not so common as on the mainland on account of the great height to which the forest ascends, but I have nothing to compare with these "Alpine Roses," on the slopes of Nankotai. Even the famous Rhododendron Walk at Howth in Ireland pales into insignificance before them. Great masses of white blossom and pink bud, in a setting of deep green and dark brown, scattered on the mountain-side in prodigal confusion, peering unexpectedly from under the shelter of the rock or thrusting out long sinuous fingers into the clefts of the precipice. Next day on our way down we looked back on the steep face of its northern shoulder; it was white like snow with this mountain bloom.

As we slowly mounted from our camp the spurs of rock became more and more frequent and finally we found ourselves on the rugged summit of Koshi (12,052 feet) looking across the narrow entrance of a magnificent amphitheater to the final arete of Nankotai itself. Even the great cirques on Yarigadake were small in comparison. With the heights towering round us, we might almost have been standing on the edge of some crater, one side of which had been blown away. But there was nothing volcanic about the rocks.

Two routes now lay before us; we could make our way laboriously round the 'tiers' which finally ended on the peak itself, or we could plunge boldly down a sweep of loose scree to the 'pit,' and then climb the rocks the other side. We chose the latter and three hours after leaving camp we stood on the summit, 12,458 feet above the sea. Unfortunately, the last few hundred feet were under cloud and so we got no opportunity of seeing the ridge at close quarters.—From "Scrambles in Japan and Formosa," by THE REV. W. H. MURRAY WALTON. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

True Riches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH what tenacity of purpose humanity seeks to attain wealth, fame, and material possessions. From earliest mortal history, hardships and untold difficulties have been borne willingly by those who have considered wealth and great possessions the desired goal of their endeavors.

And today, this same longing for material riches and power is still, to a great extent, holding the peoples of the world in bondage, for it does not bring them the freedom and wider expansion which should be the natural outcome of right activity in an ever-progressing world. In individual experience, also, how often this desire for a quick gain of riches turns one from honest and real co-operation in a business or profession, to the selfish promotion of his own interests, even at times bringing about the downfall of his neighbor! And how easy it is to see, as we look around us, that these methods of attaining riches can never really succeed in bringing happiness and lasting success!

Right where we are today, there is a remedy, a sure and certain way of finding a right measure of abundance and success. This is the way which Christ Jesus showed to the world nineteen centuries ago when he said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." In these words of the Master we have a positive and ever-provable remedy for all lack, unemployment, lost opportunities, unhappiness, failure, or any other human problem that may beset mankind.

Perhaps someone may say, How can I seek first the kingdom of God, when I do not even know who or what God is? Christian Science is able to answer with convincing proof that God is divine Love, inexhaustible Life, all-inclusive Mind, the only cause and creator, and the Giver of all good. The kingdom of God, then, must inevitably be the reign of universal harmony, peace, and prosperity under the government of this infinitely loving God, of whom we learn in Christian Science that man is the perfect image and likeness. And since we also learn from this Science that all lasting good comes only from this one divine source, and is available for each and all, we begin to realize that the feverish rush and competition for material power and wealth are wholly unnecessary, and are only the result of ignorance of the true nature of God and man. On the other hand, the words of Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 516), "Man, made in His likeness, possesses and reflects God's dominion over all the earth," give us the comforting assurance that here and now we can express all that is good, without fear of losing it at any time, and without depriving our neighbor of the good that by divine right is his also.

The glorious realization, gained through the study of the Christian Science textbook, that true riches are the inevitable outcome of a demonstrable understanding of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, divine Life, Truth, and Love, and of man inseparable oneness with his infinite Father-Mother, enables us to prove that true success and abundance are the natural provisions of God for all.

But though we may have seen in some degree the spiritual nature of riches, yet the mirage of human belief that greater material wealth and power can be gained through material means, may at times still try to assail and dazzle us. At such times, it is wonderfully helpful to recall the story of our Master's experience in the wilderness when a series of false aggressive suggestions tempted him to place reliance on material means for the supply of food, protection, and power. With triumphant proof of his spiritual understanding of the allness of God, good, Jesus destroyed these false suggestions, saying (Matthew 4:10), "Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

Are we, too, willing to serve God wholeheartedly like our Master, and to place our entire reliance on Him to supply us with all that is good, and thus give up reliance on material power? If so, we shall experience in our daily lives an ever-increasing abundance of true and dependable riches. We shall prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 475 of Science and Health, that man "possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

March

UNDER the snow the moss grows green,
Under the leaves arbutus stirs,
Breaking its brittle crust of ice
Green and living the free stream purrs.

Snow, like the dirty forgotten trappings
That hung the way to welcome a king,
Snow lies dingy along the roadside;
But, hush—we heard a robin sing—

Heard in the silence the stir of wings,
And lingering, silent, felt the wood
Secretly rustle and whisper and stir
As though spring passed us as we stood.

ELIZABETH WILDER

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by
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$13,000,000 Cut in Curley Budget Proposed by GOP Pruners

Boston News Today

Garment Strike Seen as Near End by Union
Rain Due to Stop Tonight, Says Forecaster
Private Employment on Upgrade, WPA Chief Says
Dolan Denied Jury Trial by Judge Walsh
Tax on Nondividend Securities Favored

By a Staff Photographer — **Strike—Garment Workers on Picket Duty Collecting Car Fare at Strike Headquarters**

Budget:

Republican Committee Members for $13,000,000 Cut

One of the most drastic budget cuts in the history of the Commonwealth—lopping off $13,000,000 from Governor Curley's $69,000,000 estimate—was forecast today in announcement by the nine Republican members of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means that they would present this recommendation to the full committee.

In addition, the Republicans put themselves on record as opposed to any State borrowing during the year, i. e., served notice they will fight the Governor's proposed $9,000,000 bond issue for a state building program.

The Joint Committee on Ways and Means consists of nine Republicans and seven Democrats.

The principal items in the proposed slash are:

1. $2,500,000 cut from state highway fund expenditures.
2. $1,500,000 from general fund.
3. $15,760 from compensation to officers and employees in the Governor's office.
4. $35,000 lopped from the Governor's contingent fund.
5. $1500 from the $3000 estimate for operation of the Governor's automobile.
6. $17,000 from the $126,000 recommended for Attorney General Dever's department.
7. $14,000 from the item of $469,000 for "personal services" in the State Income Tax Division.
8. $7000 from the $32,000 estimate for "personal service" in the Department of Agriculture.
9. $28,000 from the $200,000 appropriation listed for the State Racing Commission.

Announcement of these items of advised retrenchment came today after the Republican members of the committee had concluded a lengthy study of the budget. In all, their recommendations cover some 400 items. With the proposed cuts the committee members assert that the remaining $56,000,000 would still provide for maintaining salary levels (but providing for no increases this year) and also for strictest economy in all "housekeeping items."

Strike:

1500 Workers Vote To Return to Their Jobs

About 1500 striking garment workers will return to their jobs as the result of a vote taken at a mass meeting of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union members this afternoon. This number is approximately 50 per cent of those who have taken part in the walkout and applies only to those in the silk garment industry, strike leaders said.

Approximately 200 cotton garment workers are still out on strike.

Returning workers will now be under virtual NRA conditions and their employees have agreed to guarantee the "closed shop" (which means that only union workers are employed). Jack Halpern, strike leader, did not know late today the exact wage and hour conditions but he declared that the workers "are going to get what they wanted."

Less optimistic was Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who has been holding conferences with manufacturers and union leaders. "The strike is by no means settled," he declared.

Mr. McGrady went on to explain that in all previous garment strikes in Boston, there have been two opposing groups of employers: (1) the cotton garment manufacturers who have held out against the union and (2) the Associated Dress Manufacturers, who have acceded to it. The cotton garment group, headed by the E. N. Marcus and Philmotte Dress Companies, is still adhering to its old stand against the unions.

Therefore, said Mr. McGrady, the traditional strike issue which has never been settled is again coming to the fore, and if the union intends to make any real gains, this issue must be settled.

About 100 strikers continued today to picket in the Kneeland Street area, where most of the garment shops are located.

Dolan:

His Motions for Jury Trial Denied by Court

Judge Joseph Walsh in Suffolk Superior Court denied today motions brought by Edmund L. Dolan and three other defendants for jury trial in the City of Boston's suit to recover $250,000 allegedly gained through fraudulent bond transactions during Mr. Dolan's incumbency as city treasurer.

Judge Walsh's action steps the Dolan case ahead by months and possibly by years because of crowded jury dockets which makes it a major victory for the city. Defendants who, with Dolan, brought the petition, were J. Walter Quinn, Frederick J. Reardon and Harold B. Simpson. Opposing the motion were Robert G. Dodge and George R. Farnum, joint counsels for the city.

At the same time, Judge Walsh today overruled the demurrer of John F. Dever and allowed the motion brought by the city to strike out that part of Dolan's previous testimony in which he had said that the bill of complaint was not brought against him in good faith.

The superior court justice declared that the Dolan motions had been denied as "a matter of discretion" and "as a matter of law." This means that his ruling may be appealed.

Securities:

Bill Proposing $2 Tax on $1000 Favored

Recommendation of the special recess commission on taxation that all nondividend paying securities, whether local or outside the State, be required to pay a tax of $2 per $1000 will be reported to the Legislature by the legislative committee on taxation.

Holders of such securities are at present exempt from taxation under Massachusetts law. The proposed legislation would hit directly at "closely held corporation" where one family or a small group holds all stock, and takes profits out of the business in large salaries rather than in dividends.

The action followed several legislative hearings on the matter, wherein it was declared that holders of nondividend paying securities were given an unfair advantage over persons holding real estate, as the latter had to pay taxes whether they were realizing an income from their property or not.

WPA Affairs:

Edwards to Talk Over Situation With Hopkins

At a meeting of all state directors in Washington this week end, WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins is expected to issue details for his recent orders to lop off workers from the WPA spring payroll.

Because of this, Massachusetts was gratified to learn today from WPA Director Paul Edwards that private employment in the state is increasing. Any reduction of WPA employees here, therefore, is not expected to increase direct relief bills.

This was Director Edwards' parting news as he boarded the Washington-bound train this afternoon. In December, Mr. Edwards pointed out, there were 107,344 persons listed as employable on relief rolls throughout the State. In January the number was reduced by 12,495 to 91,849.

During the same period unemployment increased by 1,129,000 throughout the country according to a survey made by the American Federation of Labor. The reduction is important, Mr. Edwards maintained, because it was accomplished at a time when weather conditions had forced many WPA projects to close up and the WPA employees had been reduced from 120,000 to 108,000.

Mr. Edwards left Boston without taking any action on the suspension of Laurence A. Hansen, state director of the WPA theater program. At a hearing yesterday, Mr. Hansen refused to testify in his behalf. Asked if Mr. Hansen's refusal to present his case means his dismissal, Mr. Edwards replied: "I don't believe he (Hansen) will be reinstated."

Drama:

Officials Seek to Iron Out WPA Situation Tangles

Laurence A. Hansen, state WPA Drama Director, may have resigned his position as persistent rumor had it today—but if he has, other WPA officials don't know anything about it. Both Leonard L. Gallagher, acting state director of drama, and Paul W. Edwards, state WPA chief, denied this afternoon they had received Mr. Hansen's resignation.

In the meantime, it was learned that Lavinia Lewis, a singer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cobb, who do a rural skit called "Cy and Nancy," and Dora Ronca—all of whom had complained of being displaced from projects by younger performers—have been restored to these projects.

Mr. Hansen's position has been anomalous for some time. He was first of all discharged by Hiram Motherwell, who may or may not be regional drama director, officials are vague on the point. Then Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Hansen were both suspended pending an investigation of waste charges. Now Mr. Hansen has announced his resignation—but whether he had any position to resign from was also vague.

Meanwhile three WPA officials continued to thrash out the tangled WPA drama situation. They were Mr. Edwards, W. Duncan Russell, head of the Community Service of Boston and also a WPA official, and Mr. Gallagher.

Weather:

Heavy Rainfall Gives Promise of Early Clearing

While umbrella dealers did a land office business today, Bostonians were promised respite from the first spring rain of any consequence by this evening. Weather bureau officials declared that with 1.30 inches of rain having fallen in the last 24 hours, "not a great deal more" was expected during the day. They said skies would clear by tonight or tomorrow. Farmers welcomed the early rains.

Floods swept over a wide New England area outside Boston today. Story: Page—11.

Virgin Forest In Maine Fast Coming to End

'Long Lumber' Cutting in Rangeley Area May Be Last in the State

Industry Is Waning

For More Than Century It Was a Dominant Power in Political Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANGELEY, Maine, March 11—Perhaps the last of Maine's famous "long lumber" cuttings comes to a close here this week as the logging season ends with the first thaws of spring.

A "long lumber" cutting is the woodsman's term for logging off a virgin forest tract. Such tracts are almost unheard of today in Maine. So it is that the Rangeley operations have attracted considerable attention this winter, and brought back to many woodsmen the picture of Maine when the lumber industry was at its peak.

Favorite Topic

Logging has been a favorite Maine topic of conversation for over a century. In politics the lumber industry for a long time was a dominant power. In their human appeal, logging stories are well known.

Long before gold was discovered in California, the great timber stands of Maine were bringing fabulous wealth to residents of the State. The Legislature, it was charged, was bribed to sell its great forests for 12 cents an acre! Thus was the State plundered of much natural wealth.

Center of Industry

Bangor, on the Penobscot River, became the center of the logging industry. In the era following the Civil War and up to the turn of the century, it was known as the greatest lumber city in the world.

Ship after ship sailed down the Penobscot, loaded to the decks with valuable woods—fine white pine, hard beech, maple and oak. Great pulpwood rafts were floated down the river. Timber could not be cut fast enough, sold fast enough—to say nothing of being grown fast enough. In those days Maine was described as "rip-roaring, rough, rugged and rich."

Tract of Spruce

With this background it is no wonder that the logging activities now coming to a close at the Sandy River Plantation near the shores of Long Pond in Rangeley are attracting interest throughout the State. Here a small tract of spruce trees has escaped the ruthless ax and the trees have grown to full size.

A great spruce tree is a magnificent sight for some reach 100 feet into the sky and are three feet thick at the base. This spot was well known to woodsmen hereabouts. They regarded it as the last stand of what once was the grandeur of Maine.

Million Feet

One million feet of the finest timber has been logged off this winter by the Kempton Lumber Company of Rangeley. The operations, a rare sight now on such a big scale, have attracted considerable attention.

Many curious people have ridden into Sandy River on the lumber sleds—despite snow four feet deep on the level and temperatures on many days below zero—to watch activities. They have seen great chips, as big as the palm of a man's hand, fly in every direction at each bite of the double bladed axes. They have seen trees that took 100 years to grow, felled in 30 minutes. They have seen powerful tractors haul the logs by sled down to the shores of Long Pond. And in the spring they will see a sight—unusual in Maine these days—the great log rafts. The logs will be floated by raft to the saw mill at Rangeley.

Methods Change

In many ways logging operations have changed from the "old timer's" methods of 50 years ago. The tractor has replaced yokes of oxen. The portable saw mill has largely wiped out the need for river drives and log rafts. Electricity, in certain localities, has brought undreamed of conveniences to the camps.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain this afternoon and tonight, ending Friday; colder tonight with lowest temperature near 40 degrees; colder Friday; fresh southeast, shifting to westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Light rain tonight, probably ending Friday morning, except snow flurries in west portion Friday; colder tonight and Friday.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Friday morning; colder Friday and in the west portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light rain and colder tonight; Friday light rain, probably changing to snow flurries and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain tonight, probably clearing Friday morning; colder tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Southeast gale over north portion, shifting to westerly and diminishing tonight, and fresh to strong southeast and south winds over south portion, shifting to westerly and diminishing this afternoon; overcast weather with light rain tonight and probably over the north portion Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	39	Minneapolis	22	23
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	36	36	New York	50	46
Denver	44	32	Norfolk	56	54
Jacksonville	62	62	Philadelphia	52	48
Kansas City	72	33	St. Louis	54	56
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	66	66	Washington	48	48

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., March 12.
B—Midnight, March 11.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:56 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet
Friday, 2:09 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet
Light all vehicles at 6:16 p. m.

Rhode Island Gives Praise To Probation

Chief of Bureau Asserts State System Saving Men and Money

Extension Is Sought

More Probation Officers and Fewer Prison Guards Are Forecast for Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11—"As time goes on society will use more probation officers and fewer prison guards," Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the Rhode Island Probation Department, said today reviewing increased activities of his bureau during the past two years.

More than 8000 persons have been saved from jail in Rhode Island in the past two years, Mr. Hagan declared, as he praised the probation system. The State, he said, has saved $1,500,000 in cash.

Without Court Action

In addition about 2000 cases of minor offenses have been checked and adjusted without court action by the probation department, hundreds of homes have been saved, relief rolls have been indirectly protected and at least an additional $500,000 has been saved throughout the State. All this Mr. Hagan attributes to the value of probation.

"No jail is a very effective reform institution," pointed out Mr. Hagan, "And many are incubators of crime. We are gradually abandoning the old system of making a punishment to fit a crime and now we are finding a new type of treatment to fit a particular criminal."

Few Prove Unworthy

In 1935 only 190 persons out of 4216 on probation proved unworthy and were surrendered to the Rhode Island courts for committal. This record, Mr. Hagan contends, proves that humane treatment of misguided persons is highly beneficial to society.

In Rhode Island, according to Mr. Hagan, the cost to keep a man in jail averages $365.60 per year while to keep him on probation the cost is only $11.65. The total of jail years saved by probation in 1935 is estimated at 10 years.

Financial Benefits

"But the financial benefits of probation are not covered by the saving to the taxpayers of the jail costs alone," Mr. Hagan pointed out. There is the additional great saving in retaining for the community the earning power of the men and women who might have been imprisoned and thus kept from their homes, and their families, as a consequence, cast on relief.

"No greater proof of the efficacy of the probation system," he declared, "is needed than the tremendous growth in its use in Rhode Island since its introduction in 1899. Massachusetts first introduced probation in 1878, followed by Vermont in 1898 and Rhode Island the following year.

Two Officers

"Rhode Island started with two probation officers in that year and 254 subjects. The number of probationers jumped to 731 in 1902, 1059 in 1907 and 1872 in 1917. In 1926 the system was completely reorganized, when a State Probation Department was created and 16 probation officers installed. From that time on the number of probationers has increased up to 1934. The division now has 26 officers.

Closely connected with the probation system in Rhode Island are the state institutions for minors at Sockanosset and Oaklawn schools. Joining with Mr. Hagan in advocacy of more probation and less imprisonment is James F. Rockett, state director of education, who this week openly opposed punishing of minors.

Just Punishment

"Sending children to state institutions for only a few months is nothing more than absolute punishment," Director Rockett told the state Legislature recently. He maintained that treatment of children morally weak is fundamentally an educational problem.

"The only sensible thing to do," he said, "is to leave them for an indefinite period in the hands of those capable of refitting them for society. They should be brought along channels of education and not through channels of punishment or crime."

Special Schools

Mr. Rockett pointed out that the average citizen has the greatest sympathy and understanding for a child who is blind, deaf or crippled, and sends him to special schools that will train him to adjust himself to society despite his weakness.

"A boy or girl who, probably through the fault of his parents or of society, comes before the courts, should be considered as a weak child and should be sent to an institution not to be punished, but to be given a special sort of education along the lines of his weakness.

Back Into Society

"Do not misunderstand me," he continued. "We are not trying to train Sockanosset boys or Oaklawn girls to go to college but to go back into society and take their proper place in society. That requires cooperation on the part of society as much as on the part of the child. We must be sympathetic and understanding and not treat them as outcasts."

Mr. Rockett suggested to the probation officers to work principally for the prevention of crime and "to go to the root of evil" to prevent conditions that lead to the necessity for probation. He said that neglectful parents were more to blame than are their children for going astray.

R. I. Unions Push Drive to Outlaw Labor 'Blacklist'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12—With the State Legislature apparently anxious to please labor and thus forstall formation by the potent United Textile Workers Union of a third party, union officials today planned to press their advantage by outlawing the "blacklist." This list is said in include names of workers who are particularly active in union work, and is kept by various large manufacturing plants. Those on the list are denied work, union officials claim.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, on his return from a meeting of the international executive board of the U. T. W. of A. in New York, tomorrow is scheduled to confer with John H. Powers, chairman of the legislative committee of the Rhode Island Textile Council, relative to seeking immediate passage by the General Assembly of a law penalizing manufacturers who assist, financially or otherwise, in the maintaining of the "blacklist."

Discrimination Charged

The decision to ask for legislative action to end the discrimination, which is claimed to be widespread in this state, was reached after General Organizer Leonard J. Greene, recently assigned to this district, found that a number of union leaders active in Rhode Island during his previous visit were now on relief or otherwise penalized because of organization activities.

He immediately conferred with state officials and found that the workers had no protection under the law in Rhode Island and they recommended that immediate legislative action be sought. According to union leaders, the employers maintain a listing of all persons who are actively engaged in unions and this list is carefully inspected when applicants seek positions. Often, they say, the union members have been employed by one concern for years before they give their employers an opportunity to discharge them. Once they are discharged, the union officials say, they are unable to secure employment in other places, within and without the textile industry, because their name has made its way to the "blacklist."

Crosses State Lines

The union leaders further point out that workers who were discharged in Rhode Island plants have gone to Massachusetts and Connecticut only to find word of their union activities had gone ahead of them and all employment men "were sorry but they could not give them work."

"Many men who might be assets to the textile industry are now being forced to seek a living from the relief agencies and the WPA because of the deplorable 'blacklist,'" Organizer Greene said.

Saltonstall Shows Strength in House Victory

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, has inaugurated his expected series of "floor" fights with a real victory. His vigorous battle from the floor against the legislation placing members of the uniformed branch of the state police under civil service resulted in defeat of the measure. It was the first indication of the Speaker's House strength this year.

Being election year the Speaker, a gubernatorial candidate, is expected to drop his gavel often and descend to the floor of the House to debate various issues, the most important being Governor Curley's budget. While on the Speaker's stand, Representative Saltonstall cannot take part in the various battles, but he is free to transfer his gavel-thumping duties to another member of the House at any time.

Valuable Allies

True, Speaker Saltonstall, in winning the battle against the police bill yesterday, had to team with Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, and needed the supporting work of Representative Martin Hays of Brighton, one of the smartest politicians in the House, and Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican "whip" in the House.

But primarily it may be considered Mr. Saltonstall's victory. A few more winning fights, particularly against Curley-favored measures, will create a boom in his political stock. Of course, observers hasten to point out, that is the main purpose of most of the fights, although it is well known that the Speaker would enjoy defeating the Governor every day in the week, political campaign or no campaign.

Strange Political Lineup

The police bill contest had a few strange aspects, the most popular of which was the political lineup in favor and against it. Here was Commissioner Kirk, a Democrat reappointed by Governor Curley to his office, fighting against the civil service measure. Yet it took the Republican members of the House to block the Kirk-opposed legislation.

Among the 121 representatives who voted against passage of the legislation, only 16 were Democrats. Twelve Republicans and 79 Democrats voted for the measure. So it may well be seen that the Republicans formed Commissioner Kirk's stoutest defense.

Differences in Stand

From all the arguments for and against the measure, it appeared the opponents of the measure took the fairer stand. For instance, one opposing Representative, a man respected for his judgment, said the state trooper is on call 24 hours a day, lives in barracks and must therefore be a young, virile person, ready to stand all hardships without flinching.

This same Representative pointed out that when the state police was established 15 years ago it was decided the troopers would be provided for after several years of service, but not under civil service. He argued the time has not yet come when the alternate system is needed. At the same time, Commissioner Kirk has revealed the same plan, adding that he now is working on a security system. What it will be has not been determined.

Hays on Sidelines

During the debate on the state police bill Representative Martin Hays, Republican floor leader and now a booster for Speaker Saltonstall's gubernatorial campaign, was seen vigorously refusing to debate against the measure. His reason was "Why should I take the play away from the Speaker. It is his fight. Let him get the credit."

Furthermore, Representative Hays was extremely certain of the bill's defeat, evidently having participated in the frantic efforts to overturn Monday's favoring vote on the measure. Just before the roll call, Mr. Hays predicted a victory for the Speaker by at least 20 votes. The margin was 30.

This little incident indicates the sincerity of Representative Hays's support of the Speaker. It was not always so. But now the Representative has gone so far as to indicate he will not run for re-election to the House because he wants to push the Saltonstall campaign. However, there are those who take this with several grains of salt. They suspect this is part of the strategy to throw Representative Michael J. Ward (D) off his stride. Representative Ward, having moved into Representative Hays's district, plans to fight for the latter's House seat.

Edgar M. Mills

Signs Made to Mark Operations of WPA

People whose favorite occupation—or avocation—is watching construction projects in progress, will not have any excuses in the future for nonrecognition of WPA projects. Nearly half a million signs to identify government work have been printed and are now on their way to state WPA administrators for distribution on various jobs.

This uniform marking was brought about, according to a bulletin issued by National Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, because so many people have watched private contract activities or municipal enterprises and then made critical comments about the WPA. "We want our project so marked," says the bulletin, "that if anybody wants to see them, they can be sure of what they are looking at."

The signs carry the legend, "U. S. A. Work Program WPA," printed on four lines. Three sizes have been made, ranging from small stickers to large posters, 30 by 30 inches, waterproofed for outdoor use.

Brann Confers at Capital On Social Security Plans

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine arranged conferences today with Social Security Board members to discuss an early start of the Maine social security program. He was accompanied by George W. Leadbetter, superintendent of the State Department of Welfare and Public Health.

The Social Security Board has sent Maine a check to cover the federal share of the payments for old-age pensions, blind and dependent children Payments have been held up because of failure of the State Legislature to appropriate sufficient money to carry on the program. The Governor plans to discuss tomorrow with Secretary Harold L. Ickes a proposed allotment for the Deer Island-Stonington Bridge.

Worcester Enrollment Reported 5069 by WPA

WORCESTER, Mass., March 12 (AP)—With 5069 Worcester residents in WPA employ, the district WPA office announced today that approximately one out of every seven families of the city is represented in the weekly pay rolls of $69,000.

The work they are doing ranges from the usual road making and building repair and construction, to sharpening tools and teaching boxing.

Jurisdiction Issue Raised on Maine ERA Indictments

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 12 (AP)—Jacob J. Simon of the Jamaica Plain section of Boston was arraigned today before Superior Court Justice William H. Fisher on a charge of bribery resulting from a Kennebec County grand jury probe of Maine ERA affairs.

Simon, the nineteenth respondent indicted secretly, was accused of paying a total of $1500 in 1934 to George W. Martin, former ERA supply officer, in an effort to influence the latter to buy clothing from the Townsend Company, Boston clothing firm which Simon represented. Simon gave bail of $1000, but entered no plea.

A legal dispute over jurisdiction appeared likely to delay trial of the respondents. The other 18 were arraigned yesterday.

The grand jury returned bills charging conspiracy, bribery, and cheating by false pretenses. Among those accused was John A. McDonough, Lewiston accountant, in whose regime as state administrator the crimes allegedly took place.

Superior Court Judge William H. Fisher permitted all 18 to withhold pleas at arraignments yesterday. He held each in bail of $1000.

The defense indicated to the court it would question the State's right to try the cases. Should Judge Fisher over-rule the contention, a law court appeal was expected.

Arthur Tiffin, defense counsel, said the defense contended the ERA "is all federal," consequently offenses against it would not go before the state courts.

He cited the Federal Government's claim on $117,000 and equipment in possession of the ERA when it was reorganized after Mr. McDonough's resignation last August. The Federal Government, he said, still holds both money and property.

The judge ordered the defense to enter either pleas or arguments Friday and the state to reply Saturday. He asked both sides to be ready for trial Tuesday should his decision favor the state.

Two counts of conspiracy and a charge of cheating by false pretense were returned against Mr. McDonough.

Other indicted and arraigned were William J. Salter, former assistant administrator, accused of conspiracy; George W. Martin, former supply officer, conspiracy and bribery; George V Greeley, former transient relief director, conspiracy; Thomas E. Flaherty, former supplies and commodities director, conspiracy; Frank and William Maliar, Lewiston truckmen, conspiracy.

Bribery charges were returned against Harold Weeks, Augusta postmaster; Harry M. Taylor, Portland clothing saleman; Dana Hanks, who purchased ERA lumber; Fred Thompson, Assistant State Buildings Superintendent; O. J. Cote Sr., chairman of the Augusta Democratic city committee; Theodore A. Cloutier, president of the Augusta Young Democratic Club; Ruel Packard, Hawes E. Seigar, Percy Jones, Michael A. Frawley, and Arthur Dubord, all of Augusta.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walter N. Greaza. 8:30.

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER—Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

UNIVERSITY—Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "Petrified Forest." 3:10, 6:25, 9:53. Also Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

UPTOWN — "The Milky Way," with Harold Lloyd. 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Also "The Grand Exit." 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10.

MODERN—Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh in "Dancing Feet." 9, 11:34 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:16, 9:50. Also, "I Conquer the Sea," with Steffi Duna and Stanley Morner. 10:20 a. m., 12:54, 3:28, 6:02, 8:36.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Klondike Annie," with Mae West. Fenway: 2, 4:43, 7:26, 10:09. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:21, 4:07, 6:53, 9:39. Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Phil Regan, Walter C. Kelly and Evalyn Knapp. Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:06, 2:53, 5:38, 8:24.

FINE ARTS—"Skalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Rinn and Hella Hartwich. 2:08, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony # 5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitsky.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Audioscopiks," "Skits and Sketches," "Winter Olympics," "Paramount Pictorial," Latest newsreels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Tomorrow: Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—The Dionne Quintuplets in "The Country Doctor," with Jean Hersholt and others. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Regis Toomey, with a special musical revue. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." Stage: The Mills Brothers with Louis Armstrong and his orchestra. Also "Harlemania," an all Negro musical revue.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10:20 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:05, 7:20, 9:35.

TREMONT—Lionel Barrymore in "Peter Grimm." 10:48 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:20. Also Clark Gable and Constance Bennett in "After Office Hours." 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:50, 10. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy in "Murder Man." Also Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in "Footlight Parade."

BOSTON—Fred Stone in "The Farmer in the Dell." 10:53 a. m., 1:32, 4:53, 7:53, 10:33. Stage: Ralph Bellamy, screen star; also "Let's Go Revue," featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey; Nirska in her "Butterfly Dance."

EXETER—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." 2:20, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:35, 6:25, 9:15.

Music

PAINE HALL (Cambridge)—Concert by the Wellesley College Orchestra, assisted by the Wellesley Madrigal Group and brass instrument players from the Pierian Sodality. 8:15.

BANDERS THEATER—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor, and Chorus, A. Buckingham Simson, conductor, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

ALLSTON WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Thomas Gardner School, Athol and Brentwood Streets. 8.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Illustrated lecture, "Exploration and Mountain Climbing in the Coast Range of British Columbia," by Henry S. Hall Jr. Boston Public Library, Copley Square. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE — "Germany Today," with orchestral concert conducted by Richard Cosby, and choral concert conducted by George Ducharme. Also movies. Baker Memorial Hall, Uphams Corner. 8.

BOSTON COMMUNITY FORUM—Lecture on "Religion—Do We Practice Christianity?" by Rev. William W. Lumpkin, of Trinity Church, 16 La Grange Street. 8:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — "Dry Course" in canoeing. Clubhouse, 5 Joy Street. 7:30.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—Meet at Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue entrance for talk on Vincent Van Gogh. 7:15. Dinner at the Old France. 6.

DU BURON STUDIO—"The Tragedy of Nan," by John Masefield, presented by Beulah Folmsbee. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Today in Japan," by Wilfrid L. Husband, journalist and traveler. 7:45.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Stained Glass" guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

HOTEL STATLER—Lecture on "Education," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. 10:45.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY SEMITIC MUSEUM—Free public illustrated lecture on "Archaeology and the Book of Acts." 4.

BACK BAY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Girls' Latin School, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, 9:05 and 9:55.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

National Manufacturers Hold Judgment on New Tax Proposal

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12 (AP)—A National Association of Manufacturers official said last night that organization was withholding judgment on the Roosevelt Administration's new tax plan until there was opportunity to study details.

Addressing the Employers Association of Hartford County, John C. Gall, associate counsel of the national association declared that "additional taxation is inescapable" although "we may deplore the fact that the present administration has been ruled by squanderlust."

Not Yet Determined

"Whether this tax plan will work undue hardships cannot yet be determined," Mr. Gall said. "Neither can it be determined whether it will produce the revenue predicted by the President. No matter what the rates of taxation on undistributed earnings, the earnings themselves must be there or the revenue is not forthcoming. All this depends on adoption of sound governmental policies in all fields, not merely that of taxation."

"Whatever may be the facts as to a temporary 'breathing spell' in other fields," Mr. Gall added, "we now face a permanent 'grieving spell' in the field of taxation. The huge expenditures of the past three years, most of which have been met by borrowings, must at last be faced.

"Additional taxation is inescapable. . . . We may, with justification, point out the extravagance and waste which have accompanied governmental experiments. But the accounts must be settled."

The chief concern of business, Mr. Gall said, is whether the new tax plan will produce "new hardships and inequities not clear on the surface."

"There is reason to believe that it will," Mr. Gall declared, "as it is intended to prevent accumulation of large surpluses in the future. But there is room for argument that large surpluses have done far more good than harm in the past. They have been the cushion during five long depression years, and they have benefited labor, no less than investors."

Promise of Repeal

Against the detrimental possibilities of the plan, Mr. Gall said, "is the promise of repeal of certain forms of taxation, resulting in removal of existing inequitable discriminations, simplification of the tax structure, escape from the nuisance and red tape of several different federal taxes."

"But," he asked, ". . . will they be restored as circumstances and public demands force payment of new-deal debts? . . . The final form of the bill will determine whether it should receive our support or opposition."

Dickinson in Address to G.O.P. Women Calls for Throwing Out the New Deal

"The test before the American people is whether difficult economic problems are to be solved by the application of common sense or by further dependence upon political witch-doctors," United States Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa told local Republican leaders at the dinner last night of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

The people will rise to this test, he said, and will bring in a verdict on the New Deal—"three years of bungling on the one hand, and 150 years of constitutional government on the other—and this decision will be "Throw the bunglers out."

Senator Dickinson did not spare the Administration in his arraignment. Unemployment figures alone, he declared, provide incontestible proof of the New Deal's failure. "Compared with it (unemployment) all other issues, excepting that of the Constitution, are insignificant. Business improvement has been under way since the Supreme Court struck off the shackles of the NRA. Yet today the sobering fact must be faced that during January employment receded at a higher rate than for any January in the last five years. According to American Federation of Labor figures, the total number of those out of work rose from 11,800,000 to 12,600,000."

Administration and relief must be decentralized and placed in the hands of impartial local organizations which can familiarize themselves intimately with individual and family needs, he said. "The silly farce of 'made work' should be thrown in the ash heap."

Connecticut Plan For More Training Of Teachers Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12—Connecticut's plan to require a four-year training course for all its teachers, beginning with the class now completing its third year, has been delayed.

Students of the Willamantic Normal School, where only a three-year course is given, came to the State Board of Education this week with a request for teaching certificates to be issued at the end of the school year, without taking the fourth year which the board had announced would be required.

They said they had been assured before they started in normal school that they could teach after three years. The board said they might have certificates which would become permanent only if they make up the fourth year within the next six years.

The decision affects third-year students also at the Danbury Normal School and the New Haven Normal School. Those at the Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain, must go on through the fourth year.

The Teachers College, formerly the New Britain Normal School, is the only one of the four institutions giving the fourth year. Students from the other three are supposed to finish their education there and receive degrees. Since the plan was first broached in 1933 it has met opposition from the localities of the other three schools.

Little Maine Town To Get Public Pier As Gift of Mrs. Bok

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, Maine, March 11—An attractive public pier, to replace charred ruins of a burned building, is practically assured today for this picturesque seaport town.

The town, at its annual meeting, voted to purchase waterfront property for the proposed public landing offered as a gift by Mrs. Mary Louise Bok, who already has done a great deal to enhance the beauty of Camden and the neighboring village of Rockport.

Camden must pay $10,000 for the waterfront area. Mrs. Bok will then spend $15,000 for the public wharf and landscaping. This development is expected to emphasize the charm of Camden's little harbor, around which the village is built.

The landing will centralize harbor activities and make it possible for boats to dock within 200 feet of the business section. It will eliminate the area once covered by unattractive buildings and will greatly improve the view of the harbor from the terrace of the Camden Library, also a gift of Mrs. Bok.

Nestled under Mt. Megunticook on Penobscot Bay, Camden has long been regarded as a yachtsman's haven. The proposed public landing, to be largely built by local labor and materials, will be built, it was decided, as soon as a $10,000 bond issue can be raised to buy the property.

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NBC Nation-wide Network

Teachers to Discuss English and Movies

Practical methods of teaching English composition, literature, grammar, and library use will be discussed in a series of five-minute talks by well-known New England educators at the annual meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English to be held here tomorrow and Saturday.

The two-day meeting will open at Radcliffe College tomorrow afternoon with the "Harvard Conference," sponsored jointly by the Association and the Harvard Teachers' Association. Following this session a lecture on poetry will be delivered by Robert Frost, Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard University, at a dinner at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

The conference will continue Saturday at the Hotel Statler, with a discussion of the educational value of movies.

The Association, founded in 1901 to promote interchange of ideas on the teaching of English, now numbers about 1000 members.

U. S. to Get Derby House As National Memorial

Inclusion of the Richard Derby House, Salem, in a national memorial has been made possible by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities whose members voted yesterday to turn over the house and surrounding land to the United States Government.

Other landmarks to be included in the monument will be the Derby Wharf, from which many of America's finest merchant ships sailed in the eighteenth century, and the old Customs House, built in 1818 and in which Nathaniel Hawthorne held a position at one time.

Rural Schoolhouses Modernized by CWA Help

Hand-hewn timber structures rehabilitated with broad windows and with basements; painted, decorated and equipped afresh.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA, Mass., March 12—Nine old school buildings here in the Berkshire Hills boasted new decorations and renovations today. Best news to local taxpayers, however, was that improvements totaled less than half what it might have cost to construct new buildings.

Schoolhouses in the rural sections of this part of the State enjoyed a rather peculiar position up to a few years ago. Economic town officials felt that where there already was a building serving in that capacity, no new ones were necessary. It so happened that many of these rural schools were wholly inadequate for their purpose.

Officials Act

When in 1933, however, it became evident that money from the Civil Works Administration would be available for remodeling, local officials were not hesitant in supplying funds for materials. In fact, so speedy were their approvals that nine of 10 antiquated buildings were modernized within the short space of 30 working days.

Of buildings made over, some were one-teacher, others two or more teacher types, most of which—judging from their hand-hewn timbers—had been in steady use for more than a century.

Light Let In

Many faults of early construction combined to make these schools compare unfavorably with modern ones in other parts of the State. Ever since they were built, for instance, children have been studying with less than one third the minimum amount of light recommended.

In the one-teacher type buildings, there were only two small windows on each of the three sides. In many cases foundations were warped from frost, and walls threatened to bulge to the danger point. Even paint had nearly disappeared. Furthermore, investigators found that the buildings were dirty, and in no way suitable for teaching children who must remain in them many hours each day.

Jacketed Stoves Put In

In preparation for actual work, representatives from the State Department of Education who were familiar with ventilation, heating, lighting and other school problems visited the schools and made specific recommendations for modernization.

Workmen then began to rebuild or strengthen walls. They closed up windows and recut them in correct places, increasing the amount of light. Stoves, jacketed to permit proper circulation of air, were installed.

Foundation First

The ancient little schoolhouse in Clarksburg, for example, presented difficulties all its own. Well over 75 years old, it was poorly lighted by ill-placed windows, and heated by wood-burning stoves which consistently refused to heat.

First steps in this project—which, incidently, had extended over a period of years and was completed only by arrival of CWA funds—included raising the building, excavating a large cellar and constructing a strong cement foundation. Next came more technical problems of heat, ventilation, lighting and plumbing.

When the project was completed, the building sparkled with new ceilings and walls for both classrooms. What was formerly called an old shack, now became an up-to-date schoolhouse, with correct natural lighting, ventilating system, ample cloakrooms, drinking fountains, slate blackboard, a spacious cement cellar, book closets, along with paint outside and decorations within.

Road Stand Owners Form Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 12—Thirty-six representatives of New Hampshire's tourist industry met here today to plan for a state organization of operators of tourist establishments.

The movement was started last November, when a number of tourist-home, roadside-stand, and tea room proprietors met and discussed possibilities.

The organization would be similar to that formed by roadside cabin owners, and the groups comprising it would go under the name of Associated Recreational Industries of New Hampshire. Plans drawn up with the assistance of J. C. Kendall, University of New Hampshire extension director, will be presented for approval at a general conference here early in May.

San Jose Park Stocked For Wild Bird Breeding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—With WPA funds, a four-pen aviary has been constructed at Alum Rock Park for the preservation of native wild birds. The pens will be stocked with native California quail, partridge, grouse and pheasants for propagation.

When the birds are full grown they will be released in the park, adding to the sylvan atmosphere. When the park is fully stocked, the birds will be distributed over the picturesque hills of the Santa Clara Valley. The aviary has been laid out in a natural rock setting with attractive shrubbery, presenting a beautiful natural display.

The pens are of substantial wire construction, 120 feet long, with an average depth of 30 feet. They will be stocked free of charge each year by the State Fish and Game Commission for propagation purposes.

Tick Surpasses Camel's Feats

A tick that can live for years without food has been discovered by University of California scientists.

By a Staff Photographer

Poet's "Ragged Beggar" Clothed in Style

Left—Building Erected at Florida, Mass., in 1833. Right—Same, Remade According to Latest Educational Ideas

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild drama: "The	Talk on van Gogh	Lewis Gannett, "Books"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Man in the Iron Mask"	Harold Nagle's Orchestra	Carl Moore's Orchestra	"Wilderness Road"; sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	Shirley Gay; piano duo	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch	Carnegie Tech. Symph. Orch.	Dick Tracy; detective sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; "Supper Show"; songs	Checker Board; sports	Yankee News Service	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; "Bright Spot"	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, vocalist
6:30	News; talk; sports briefs	"Salute" program	Musical Moments: recording	Report; George Hall's Orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical program	Popular variety program	Imperial Hawaiian Band
7:00	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Talk, Rep. J. McConnell, R. I.
7:15	'Nine to Five'; comedy serial	"Popeye the Sailor"; sketch	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or,	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Studio chorus	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	instrumentalists; soloists
7:45	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss	"Pastorale"; orchestra	Boake Carter, news comment	Yankee News Service
8:00	Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	Rudy Vallee's Orch.; Frank	Airshow; Alexander Gray;	Museum of Fine Arts talk
8:15	Efrem Zimbalist	Fay; William Harrigan;	Charles Hanson Towne; orch.	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
8:30	Address by Herbert Hoover,	Beatrice Kay; sketch, with	Hollywood Formal Spring	Address by Senator Joseph E.
8:45	from New York City	Pauline Lord	Opening, Boston	Robinson, Arkansas
9:00	Death Valley Days; western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	Local dance orchestra
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	Boat; Frank McIntyre; Winifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	"Melody Treasure Hunt"
9:30	America's Town Meeting:	blackface skits; orchestra	Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the	"Listen to This"; variety
9:45	"What Is Freedom of the		Traveler"; orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00	Press?"; Heywood Broun;	Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Owen Davis,	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Dr. Charles M. Courboin,
10:15	Will Irwin; Julian Mason	playwright; Patsy Kelly, comedian; Bob Burns	soloists and specialties	organ recital
10:30	"Motor Madness"; safety		Dramatizations of the news	Local dance orchestra
10:45	campaign sketch		Spotlight Revue: variety	"Labor and Public Interest"
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15	his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns.	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Canadians Orchestra
11:30	Charles Dornberger and his	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."

9:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; readings of network fan mail.

11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington; band music.

6:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Kaltenborn Edits the News.

6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Gabriel Heatter, commentator.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "College Prom"; James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.

9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers and music.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch, with screen stars; Dick Powell; soloists; orch.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; "He Wouldn't Marry the Girl"; dramatic sketch.

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: Musical Art String Quartet; Clarence Adler, pianist.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Rover's End"; drama of the Irish coast.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne"; soloists; orchestra.

10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Progress of American Air Mail and Its Effect on World Aviation," Harlee Branch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

What's Going On in the Arts

Circulating Exhibition

THE Museum of Modern Art, ever in the vanguard, indefatigable in its efforts to enlighten the public on new styles and unfamiliar phases of art, has provided the Fogg Art Museum with a three-picture display. It consists of oil paintings by Henri Matisse, André Derain and Georges Rouault. Although the "fauves" and Post-Impressionists have been revealed through painstaking explanation to laymen, there seems to be enough of the grotesque in this trio of pictures to startle the onlooker afresh.

The Van Gogh exhibition has taught us to follow an artist in the evolution of his style. And the line of progress proves interesting, if the individual canvases remain perplexing. These separate canvases at Harvard must be grasped without benefit of surrounding repertoire; they are seen as final works of art, ends in themselves.

By Matisse there is "Interior With Violin Case." Matisse is the happiest of contemporary artists, devising compositions which sparkle and bubble with color, which are dotted and striped in what seems a casual, playful manner, but which viewed in detachment prove dyamic designs, of fruity color and joyous configuration. The picture is not an illustration; it has little if any literary or dramatic implication; the experience of the onlooker is optical delight. In this canvas Matisse has not even included a person; the violin case replaces a person. The interchange is easy when the artist ignores the literary implication. This is art-for-art's-sake. It is amusing to see how a patch of black becomes a focal area in a picture of color; it is amusing further to follow the undulating lines which guide the eye into the picture and create unity and orderliness from what seems at first glance chaos.

The still-life of André Derain is more somber, more solid in construction. It relates the intellectual emphasis encouraged by that most orderly and strict master, Paul Cézanne. Derain has assembled some earthenware jars, some bowls and pieces of fruit. The arrangement is exceedingly conscious, lacking in spontaneity and casualness. And Derain has built up the composition with an eye to constructional, architectural relations. The earthenware is given its cool, granular texture, the fruit enhanced in color and shape by accent upon planes and distortion of contour. The colors are mineral, earthy colors which suit the earthenware, and turn the fruits into something gem-like and imperishable. To us, Derain seems too studiously architectural, the canvas seems to sag under the freight of thought. It does not lack on the other hand that dignified and compelling quality which signalizes Derain.

The third picture, "The Spectacled Man," was painted by a one-time apprentice to a glass painter. Georges Rouault has never lost the feeling of colored glass, and of the bold, heavy, leaded lines of contour in pictures rendered in glass. With fauvism added, with a brutality and exaggeration which seem to be warranted by an artist who wishes to be elemental, savage and expressive, Rouault's portrait proves an overdose. We have always considered him an interesting contributor to Modernist innovation, but for us there has been something of a false note in the attempt to gain in painting effects which are conditioned by the nature and limitations of glass. It seems to carry the artist beyond the proper limits of the medium and to encroach upon a mode which is far more beautiful when it is applied functionally in glass with natural sunlight streaming through. The opacity, the blackness of the canvas at Fogg may have some dramatic implication, but in painting values it proves neither the art of painter, nor that of verrier.

D. A.

The Dance—New York Notes

THE nearest major event on the New York dance calendar is the second men's recital to be given by the New Dance League. The time is next Sunday evening, the place the Majestic Theater, and the dancers, including guest artists as well as members, are Charles Weidman, José Limon, Bill Matons, Arthur Mahoney, Roger Pyror Dodge, Saki and Vladimir Valentinoff.

Same evening, Gino Daro and Rae Costa, a vaudeville team, will give their first concert program, at the Guild Theater.

On Sunday afternoon, Miriam Marmein, dance mime, will present a student group at Studio 61, Carnegie Hall, and on the Saturday evening preceding, appear with the same group at Governor's Island.

Jacques Cartier is appearing in the seventh in the series of Students' Dance Recitals at the Washington Irving High School on Saturday evening; and Anita Zahn, with group, in the Saturday morning series of demonstration-recitals at the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Mona Rani, with her company of Hindu musicians, seen and heard in Jordan Hall, Boston, Tuesday evening, will give a program in Town Hall on Saturday evening, March 21. She presented a series of recitals there last spring.

The Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, returning to the Boston Opera House for four performances, beginning Thursday evening, April 2, will give a benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the auspices of the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, on Monday evening, April 13.

Marga Waldron, now or recently appearing at the Barbizon-Plaza in "Sunday Nights at Nine," will leave New York the first of May for an extended European tour.

An exhibition of photographs by Thomas Bouchard, now on view at the Delphic Studios, 724 Fifth Avenue, includes action pictures of individual dancers and dance groups in dynamic attitudes.

Before taking the pictures, Mr. Bouchard made a study of the dances, selected the moments of action to be photographed, and then snapped the pictures during the progress of the dance in actual performance. Richard Tucker has done similar work in Boston.

M. L.

Washington Restocks Ponds and Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The first three years of activity by the State Game Commission is counted a success by Thomas A. E. Lally, chairman.

"We have taken the first steps in bringing back the game," Mr. Lally said, "the first important step being the placing of steelhead salmon on the fish game list. This will mean that one of the greatest sport fish will bring millions of dollars in recreation money to the State, as we have more steelhead filled waters than all the other states in the Union combined."

Mr. Lally pointed to the record of the commission in divorcing game from politics successfully, saying, "our Democratic Governor, Clarence D. Martin, has set a good example by establishing a game commission of four Republicans and two Democrats. We have more than 100 employees, not one of whom has ever been asked his political affiliations or obtained employment because of politics."

The commission has completed, or is now completing, 70 concrete rearing ponds, 40 feet in diameter, and have 20 more ready for construction as soon as WPA projects are approved.

Old Paving Blocks May Guide Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 12—Cities, if you have any old paving blocks and heaps of brickbats you don't know what to do with, save them. They'll come in handy as air trail markers.

This is the advice of R. G. Parker, Illinois' air marking director. His plan calls for writing the names of cities in letters 26 feet high, spaced out the length of a city block, so that aviators can see them from a height of 5000 feet. Waste material lends itself well to this use, he says, for it can be painted white and made visible from a great elevation.

Under direction of Mr. Parker, whose official title is chief of the air marking division of the Illinois Aeronautics Commission, this State has gone far to mark its cities for the benefit of sky transportation.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Sacrifices for Peace

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 12 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told an audience here that "when nations recognize that no one of them can prosper alone, a great step will have been made toward eliminating war." She spoke on the "way to peace."

Wars, she said, are of economic origin and can be eradicated only when the economic factor is eliminated. She suggested as one phase of this process that the manufacture of munitions be carried on by governments rather than by private corporations. She listed among the "ways to peace" a necessary change in human nature to the point where "we will be as ready to sacrifice for peace as we have been ready in the past to sacrifice for war."

More Evidence Found to Back Theory Latin Alphabet Came From the Greeks

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12 (AP)—Dr. Eva Fiesel of Yale disclosed last night that new evidence, obtained through the study of three Etruscan inscriptions preserved in this country, support the theory that the Latin alphabet came directly from the Greeks.

Dr. Fiesel, research assistant at the university and one of the world's outstanding Etruscan scholars, addressed the Yale Linguistic Club. She said:

"For many years there have been two rival theories regarding the immediate source of the Latin alphabet, some contending it was borrowed from Greek colonists in southern Italy and others that it came from Rome's nearest neighbors, the Etruscans.

"The early Etruscans frequently inscribed the alphabet in the order of the letters upon vases or other objects, and in these the letter 'X' regularly occurs in its expected place near the end.

"But until now this letter has not been recognized in the spelling of any word. To be sure, a letter or similar form occurs in words often enough, but it is generally a modified form of T, and so all instances of X have been read as T.

"The three American inscriptions (two are in the Metropolitan Museum in New York and one in the University Museum in Philadelphia), however, clearly suggest for X some such value as a or sh, and the suggestion is completely confirmed by comparison with three inscriptions from Veii, which were published in 1930 by Giglioli and Nogara."

The six inscriptions belong to the earliest Etruscan period, the speaker pointed out, and are dated before 600 B. C.

"The fact that the Latin alphabet uses X in a value that was familiar to some of the Italian Greeks, not in the value the letter had in early south Etruscan, favors the theory of direct borrowing from the Greek source," Dr. Fiesel said.

Federal Aid to Textile Industry In Building Foreign Trade Planned

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston, disclosed today the Commerce Department was planning to name a comission soon to attempt to expand foreign trade for the American textile industry.

Representative McCormack recently asked Secretary Roper to appoint such a commission, calling attention to the secretary's announcement last December that commissions would be appointed to study the possibilities of increasing foreign trade for American industry. Representative McCormack made public a reply from Secretary Roper, in which the secretary said:

"Although no public announcement of any kind has as yet been made we have been giving consideration to the specific plan of a textile commission since my announcement in December, 1935, that the department would during 1936 cooperate with business men in organizing these commissions and planning the most effective approach for their visits to foreign countries."

State Police Civil Service Bill Defeat Raising Problems

As aftermath of the House reversing itself and voting to kill the bill which would have guaranteed life jobs to the uniformed branch of the state police by placing them under civil service, there remained today for Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety, the problem of what to do with troopers who may be obliged to retire because of disability or old age.

Colonel Kirk, a bitter opponent of civil service for the force, said that at some future date he would seek legislation to take care of a situation where no provision has been made, in the two-year enlistment plan, for any maximum age limit. Troopers may re-enlist at the end of two years, provided they pass a rigid physical examination. A number of troopers have been on duty since the uniform branch was organized in 1921.

Defeat of the bill on the vote to engross reversed Monday's vote, 104-99, passing the bill to a third reading. Yesterday's vote, 121-91, may be explained in part by a number of members who voted for the measure Monday refraining from being recorded.

Quabbin Reservoir Highway Is Planned

Plans for a new highway to be constructed along the water basin of the Quabbin Reservoir were announced yesterday by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, and William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works. They met with Governor Curley.

The highway, to cost $500,000, will be built with funds from Governor Curley's $15,000,000 bond issue. It will run from Petersham to the present Daniel Shays Highway, some eight miles.

The Quabbin Reservoir, part of the Swift-Ware River water supply project, has not been completed. Workmen are now building dams. When water finally enters it, five or six towns in the region of Enfield will be under water.

Danes Extend German Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—An agreement has been reached between Denmark and Germany for the increase of trade between the two countries. Denmark is to export more agricultural produce to Germany and Germany will export industrial goods to Denmark. Denmark's exports will include animals, butter, cheese, eggs, and fish.

World Police Force Urged as Peace Step By Mrs. Roosevelt

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recommended an international police force, world-wide laws and a world tribunal to prevent war in a lecture here yesterday on "The Ways to Peace."

Attendance was "disappointing," said Mrs. Katherine Wallin, director of lecture organization sponsoring Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance. She said there were between 1500 and 1700 persons in the public music hall which seats 3000.

Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance in Cleveland was preceded by published reports that a party faction had discussed a possible boycott against the lecture in a move to influence party leaders to the support of W. B. Gongwer, county Democratic chairman, as a national convention delegate.

"I don't know anything about the political dispute except what I have read in the papers," Mrs. Roosevelt said before the lecture.

"We are all anxiously watching war clouds over the world today," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "To keep our civilization we must search for ways to peace.

"We talk of honor and glory when we should honestly admit wars are almost always for economic reasons. We should teach children to sacrifice something if necessary for peace.

"To take private profit out of the munitions business would be one of the most effective steps to peace insurance. Disarmament for one nation won't accomplish anything. The nations should get together and agree to wait a certain length of time before going into war—time to cool off."

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Temperature Drop to Check New England Flood Dangers; Snow Slides Block Highways

Clearing weather tonight, colder to the north, will check to an appreciable degree the threat of flood stages in New England streams, swollen by the rain of the past 48 hours, augmented by melting snow.

Locally, highways and railroad tracks were inundated in many communities this morning and transportation, including Atlantic shipping and industry were handicapped by the heavy precipitation which in Boston in 24 hours measured 1.30 inches. The main artery between Worcester and Springfield was reported barely passable during the forenoon.

Connecticut River

The worst conditions prevailed in western Massachusetts, where the Connecticut River threatened to go on a rampage, and in New Hampshire, according to the Associated Press survey.

Two snow slides buried the main highways at Crawford Notch and between Gorham and Jackson, on the Daniel Webster Highway and completely blocked traffic. The highway through Crawford Notch was under 16 feet of ice, snow and stone and hand shoveling was not expected to have the route open before tomorrow. Highway crews and CCC workers were called upon to dig out the road between Gorham and Jackson, near Little Wildcat Mountain.

New Hampshire Reports

New Hampshire reports, according to the Associated Press, listed more than two score of communities under water. The State Director of the WPA informed the highway authorities that 7000 workers and $130,000 were available to fight flood conditions.

Manchester, N. H., March 12 (AP)—One flood fatality was reported. Warned of the approaching flood, residents in some sections under water fled to higher ground. No estimate was made of the damage as state and local officials concentrated on succoring the distressed and rerouting traffic.

As the day advanced the area affected by the flood of water from many rivers and creeks spread. New York State reported that only New York City and the western tip of the State escaped and many streams in Pennsylvania reached flood stage.

Worcester, Mass. March 12 (AP)—Dynamite was used in ineffectual efforts to break ice jams at Northampton, Shelburne Falls, East Lee Barracks and other towns.

Near here workmen rushed repairs to dams in an effort to save them.

Some sections of Connecticut reported flood conditions were the most severe in 25 years. In Maine moderate flood conditions were predicted as ice in southern streams began to break up. Northern Maine watersheds were locked in snow and ice.

North Adams, Mass. (AP)—Several industrial plants were shut down in western Massachusetts and many families here were forced to flee their homes.

Both branches of the Hoosac River were eight feet above normal and flooded stretches of agricultural land in Adams and North Adams.

The Deerfield River carried large ice cakes across the highway, making it impassable and knocking over telegraph and telephone polls.

State police were put on special duty early in the day in western Massachusetts and freely resorted to dynamite to break up ice jams.

Northampton, Mass., March 12 (AP)—Mill River at Haydenville, outside of Northampton, caused a heavy ice jam, but dynamite failed to break it, although it succeeded in shattering glass in nearby homes.

The Connecticut River, which runs through the affected region, moved up only slowly despite the furor in smaller streams. A rise of slightly more than four feet was registered at Holyoke Dam in 24 hours.

Workmen were rushed to dams in Oxford and Charlton to keep them from going out. The main highway from Worcester to Springfield was under water as deep as four feet. A foot of water covered the Worcester-Providence, R. I., arterial highway in some sections.

Barre, Mass., March 12 (AP)—The public library was flooded here and books floated around the cellar in four feet of water.

A covered bridge was swept away by ice at Cornwall Bridge, Conn., where five families were forced to abandon their homes.

Portland, Maine, March 12 (AP)—Androscoggin River was rising along all its reaches. Thick ice added to the possibility of overflow in the lowlands. At North Baldwin, Maine, a half-mile of tarred road was torn up by the ice-jammed water of Quaker Brook.

Westfield, Mass., March 12 (AP)—The Westfield River overflowed its banks but officials did not view conditions with alarm because the river later started to drop.

Framingham, Mass., March 12 (AP)—State police patrols reported the Mohawk Trail, running westerly from Greenfield, was open and in good condition. The Jacob's Ladder road (route 20) into Berkshire County was open all the from Springfield to Pittsfield with the exception of a stretch just west of Westfield that was inundated, necessitating a detour.

The highway on route 8, from New Boston southerly to the Connecticut state line, is blocked for two miles with thick ice and the large snowslide. It is understood that conditions are bad south of the state line.

Providence, R. I., March 12 (AP)—Floodwater rising in the Blackstone and Woonasquatucket Rivers forced the closing of mills and schools, abandonment of some homes, and brought fears of a recurrence of the disastrous 1927 deluge to textile centers of Rhode Island today.

Five feet of water in the streets of Woonsocket near the Masurel and Samoset mills forced their closing, and employees in the former plant had to be taken out of the mill in a boat. The Blackstone and Mill Rivers were running under bridges an inch or two from the roadway, eight feet above normal.

NEW HAVEN, March 12 (AP)—Another dangerous situation existed on the Berkshire division at North Kent, where 1800 feet of track was inundated.

Mayor George P. Sullivan of Derby warned residents of the Battle Row section in the lowlands to vacate their homes.

The Connecticut River at Hartford was expected to reach flood stage tonight. It was rising at the rate of three tenths of a foot an hour.

Leslie Conover, federal meteorologist at Hartford, issued this advisory warning:

"The Connecticut River and all its tributaries will continue to rise rapidly for the next 24 to 36 hours with flood stages possible north of Holyoke (Mass.) Friday.

"Flood stage at Hartford will be reached early this evening. Extreme conditions possible in lower valley."

Slides Block Roads In White Mountains; Rivers Running High

GORHAM, N. H., March 12 (AP)—Heavy slides of ice, dirt and snow, softened by incessant rain, rolled down the White Mountains today and smothered wide sections of highway between here and Jackson. A 12-foot avalanche swept down Crawford Notch to the south at about the same time.

It could not be learned how much of the highway had been smothered under a three-foot slide of ice and snow between here and Jackson but all highway crews were ordered out by the highway department at Concord and proceeded immediately in trucks to Gorham and Jackson.

Two and three feet of water inundated several highways in the northern White Mountain area. Tuckerman's Ravine, widely known to tourists, was receiving the brunt of the slide. One truck had to be abandoned at the ranger's station because of sliding ice and snow.

Northern New Hampshire this year had from three to five feet of snow in most sections. The heavy rain of the past few days has started it moving. All rivers in the section were running full and many were choked with ice.

Notch Road Blocked

The roaring, tumbling mass of ice, snow, stones and dirt was first heard at 3:30 a. m. It completely blocked the entrance to the Notch and tied up the Daniel Webster Highway.

The Notch, a narrow valley at the foot of the Presidential Range, is three-quarters of a mile long and bounded by precipitous mountain walls. It was the scene in 1826 of a disastrous landslide.

Highway department officials said conditions were bad generally throughout the mountain area. They sought to determine first how much highway was blocked between Gorham and Jackson, a distance of 15 miles or more.

Emergency crews, officials said, would work from either end. As far as could be learned immediately no one was injured and no buildings were caught in either of the slides.

Slide Started at 4 a. m.

Sidney Hunt, in charge of the state-owned Crawford Notch road camps, at the north end of the Notch, said snow and ice roared down the Silver Cascade and piled up on the highway 15 feet deep. He said the roadway near the Cascade was blocked for a distance of 300 feet.

He said the ice, released from the mountainsides, roared down the brook from the Cascade into the roadway about 4 a. m.

The Silver Cascade Brook takes a precipitous drop from the mountainside and runs down to the roadway. It is one of the beauty spots of the White Mountains and attracts thousands from all sections of the country in summer months. The brook runs under the roadway at the point where the ice and snow piled up, Mr. Hunt said.

He said it would take some time to clear the road. Conditions were worse on roadways between Gorham and Jackson, he said, and highway departments in those sections of the mountains were being heavily taxed in efforts to cope with the slides.

Snowstorms Again Sweep Chicago and Northwest

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—Snow rode back into the Northwest states on a blustering March wind today, covering Wisconsin, Minnesota and parts of Iowa and northern Illinois.

Chicago's springlike weather retreated last night with snow flurries at the Chicago Airport. Several hours later the storm was general throughout the Chicago area and at noon today had continued without letup.

High winds in northern Minnesota blew snow into drifts which blocked some highways and closed many secondary roads in the southern part of the state. Bus service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to points north was canceled.

Forecaster J. A. Lloyd of Chicago said the storm extended as far south as Louisville, but predicted warmer weather tomorrow.

Skyways Beckon American Girls

By a Staff Photographer

The Stewardess Plays an Important Role in Flying

The Stewardess Greeting Passengers on a Modern Air-Liner Is Shown Above. Miss Ruth Phelan, a Typical Stewardess, Is Shown at the Lower Left. The Stewardesses on the American Airlines Help to Entertain the Passengers

If you are a young woman, under 27, less than 5 feet 4 inches in height and tip the scales at not more than 118 pounds—and think you'd like to have breakfast here and dinner in Florida or somewhere this side of California—American Airlines may have a job for you. They are looking for 15 girls who can fill these and other requirements, to serve as stewardesses on their nationwide plane system.

John F. Wheelock, local sales manager, said today that this search—even with hundreds of applications already on file—is prompted by pending delivery of a fleet of 24-passenger Douglas Super-Transports, said to be the largest land transport planes ever built in America. These planes will go into operation this spring, between New York and Chicago and on the southern transcontinental run, and on the new service from Boston directly west to Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago.

Additional qualifications: Personality, neatness, physical appearance, education and "ability to handle all kinds of people under all circumstances." Beyond that just like riding around.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m.; WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (Shortwave), 9.57mc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m.; WIXK, 9.87mc.

Hotel Would Reorganize

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12 (AP)—The Providence Biltmore Hotel Company today filed in United States District Court here a petition for reorganization under section 77B of the national bankruptcy act. Federal Judge John C. Mahoney admitted the petition and entered an order continuing the present management in control of the assets and operations of the company pending a hearing April 7 on the question of continuing this order.

Roosevelt Is Urged By Curley to Find Court House Funds

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts urged President Roosevelt today to make a special effort to find funds for the contemplated $5,000,000 Suffolk County Court House in Boston.

Governor Curley said the President appeared sympathetic toward the project, which would be built on land owned by the county and the city of Boston, on a loan and grant basis.

"This project," Governor Curley said, "has been approved by all authorities except Public Works Administrator Ickes himself."

The Governor told the President the results of the presidential primary in New Hampshire, in which Roosevelt-pledged delegates were elected, were "an expression of confidence and faith by the average man in the performances and objectives of President Roosevelt."

The Governor was asked by reporters, "What are the betting odds on Mansfield for the Senate?"

"I never heard of him," Governor Curley answered.

This referred to reports that Mayor Frederick Mansfield of Boston might be a candidate for the Senate.

Boom in Port Requires More Men

Seeking some workable plan for easement of pier congestion in the port of Boston, Collector of Customs Joseph A. Maynard today is considering the personnel of an advisory committee of all interests concerned, and ways to convince Washington that an increase in the local customs staff is essential.

These moves carry out recommendations made at a conference of 75 steamship, railroad and wool men, weighers, port officials and importers and brokers in Mr. Maynard's office yesterday. It was voted unanimously that Washington provide more inspectors and other officials on the collector's statement that the customs force here has dropped from more than 700 in 1928 to less than 500 because of the economy policy of the Government in not replacing men retiring or leaving the service.

Technical recommendations, suggested as a starting point for relieving congestion, included:

1. Sorting out of "examination packages" of each lot of imported merchandise, so truckers could get them quickly to the Appraisers' Stores.
2. Removal of 90 per cent of each big lot of goods in freight cars sealed by the customs, and holding them in the near-by railroad yards until the "samples" had been examined.
3. Laying out of cargo on the piers in lots so to expedite its location for quick removal.
4. Transfer from one port to another of customs experts in appraising and weighing imports, when influx was particularly heavy at a particular port.

Farm Co-operation Forum Scheduled for Amherst

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 12 (AP)—The extension service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College announced today that the tenth annual New England Institute of Co-operation will be held at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., June 9, 10, 11.

Problems relating to co-operation and economic policies in the New England dairying field will be emphasized at open forum sessions, as well as co-operative buying, co-operative credit, the poultry industry and the fruit and vegetable industry.

Wind and Dust Threaten Southwest Wheat Crops

GUYMON, Okla., March 11 (AP)—March winds billowed dust across the southwest today, but the crop observers said wheat was in condition to weather the storm if it subsided soon.

Two hundred yards was the limit of visibility here and at Beaver, Okla. A high north wind screened roads with silt, forcing traffic to crawl. Automobile drivers switched on headlights at noon. Boise City was peppered with dust. Housewives complained that the fine texture of the dust made it nearly impossible to remove from houses and furniture. Nowhere did conditions approximate those of April 14, 1935.

Shaw Is Dubbed 'Real Mayor' At Hearing on Mansfield Bill

State House Hearings

David B. Shaw, chairman of the Boston Election Commission, was called the "real Mayor of Boston" today by Senator Joseph A. Langone, West End's frock-coated, firebrand legislator.

The charge was fired during a verbal battle between Senator Langone and Representative Frank M. Leonardi of Boston, both of whom are members of the legislative committee on cities, which was hearing a proposal to abolish the present public lists of Boston's city employees and their salaries.

The bill was filed by Mayor Mansfield on the grounds that the lists are "useless." Representative Leonardi declared $8000 to $10,000 would be saved if Boston were not required to publish the book annually.

Senator Langone replied the list was "useful" and "enables us to find out if payrolls are padded."

He also charged, "This is only a gesture on the part of the Mayor to show he is honest. If he wants to cut down that expense, why doesn't he just put $1000 in the budget for this purpose, and then only that amount could be spent for the printing of these lists."

Then followed his statement that Mr. Shaw is the "real Mayor of Boston".

Council Cut

The annual attempt to reduce the membership of the Boston City Council from 22 Councilors to nine was made today by Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Republican. Mr. Wilson would have the nine-man council elected at large instead of by wards as is the present system.

"With a nine-man council there would be less log rolling, bootlicking and a higher standard of government," he argued. The pay would be larger and the smaller body would attract a better type of citizen, he said.

Councilor Peter J. Fitzgerald of Ward 13 was the only opponent to the measure. He argued that representation by wards is the only proper form of representation.

Few Public Hearings

Thursday ordinarily is a heavy public hearing day. However, today there were only four hearings scheduled with a half dozen matters before them. Five other committees were in executive sessions discussing and voting on bills already argued for and against at opening meetings.

The most important executive session today is that of the Ways and Means Committee which is digging into Governor Curley's $69,000,000 budget with well sharpened pruning knives. As the nine Republican members of the committee stated today, they hope to slash $13,000,000 from the budget, a herculean task. Just how the Democrats will act on the Republican proposals is not yet ascertained, but it is safe to say they will attempt to dull the knife.

The executive sessions on the budget are expected to last at least two weeks.

The state administration committee, also in executive session, has several important measures yet to report favorably or unfavorably, including the initiative petition for a referendum on repeal of horse and dog racing, and several outright repeal bills on horse and dog racing.

The Legal Affairs Committee is also busy on various legislative matters. The other committees conferring in private are the municipal finance group and the Taxation Committee.

As both the House and Senate are now working five days a week, instead of the three-day-week schedule of the first two months of the session, the committees must report legislation heard as rapidly as possible. As one Representative said today, "Things look good for early prorogation of the Legislature this year. The boys are anxious to get on their election stumps."

Tax Limit Inquiry

At an executive session today the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance appointed a four-man subcommittee to consider proposed legislation to abolish the tax limit for the city of Boston and to grant the Mayor veto power over school department appropriations.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Ile de France	March 14	Plymouth, March 20	Mar. 13, 8:00 pm	Mar. 14, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Anten	San Francisco, March 19	Mar. 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Anten	San Pedro, March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Seattle, March 25	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, March 30	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Hoover	San Francisco, March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle, March 28	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm

*Leaves at noon.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Stocks Show Heavy Tone, With Few Issues Bucking Trend

• Commodity and Money Markets

Most Securities Point Downward In Today's Market

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—The stock market encountered heavy selling today which depressed numerous leaders 1 to 3 or more points before steadying.

At the beginning of the final hour selling had lessened considerably and the list was a shade up from the day's lows. Active issues on the offside included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, American Tobacco "B," American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Western Union.

Closing Is Heavy

America Corporation, one of yesterday's bright spots, dropped 5 points, but resistance was shown in other oil shares. Standard of New Jersey was more than a point higher. The late tone was heavy. Sales approximated 2,700,000 shares.

The principal foreign exchanges were lower in terms of the dollar. Bonds were easy. Commodities displayed an irregular trend.

Foreign developments tended to overshadow the work at Washington on the new tax bill, but there seemed to be little apprehension over the passage of a revenue measure that will unduly handicap industry.

The consensus was that business will continue to make a favorable showing during the coming weeks because of seasonal influences. While this was expected to prove stimulating to selected equities, there were doubts expressed as to whether the improvement may not have already been discounted by some stocks.

Brokers with foreign connections reported a little more selling than usual of securities from abroad. This was considered normal in view of the fresh fears for peace on the Continent. Liquidation from this source, though, it was believed, would be kept within reasonable bounds.

Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

Bonds Are Irregular

Bond market prices drifted irregularly lower today in quiet trading.

The government section made a show of strength during the late forenoon, but progress was scant. Advances were confined to 2-32ds and there were a few losers of similar proportions.

In the domestic corporation list, declines of small fractions up to a point were in the majority and included such issues as Southern Pacific 4½s at 89½, Erie 5s at 79, and National Dairy 5¼s at 103½.

Scattered firm spots in various groups included American Rolling Mill 4¼s, North Western 4¾s, Western Union 5s and Pacific Gas 5s.

Investment quarters traced the apathy of the market to the general tendency of traders to hold sideline positions, pending a clarification of the Franco-German situation, and to other factors at home, which included placing in the hands of individual investors several large issues recently marketed to dealers.

The trend was lower in the foreign department. Losers of small fractions included Australian 5s, Brazilian 6½s, German 7s and Norwegian 6s. Slightly higher prices were paid for Colombian 6s.

Bank Clearings Up 7 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Bank clearings for 22 leading cities as reported today by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., showed a gain of 7.0 per cent over last year in the week ended Wednesday.

The latest total was $6,015,502,000 compared with $5,624,416,000 in the like week of 1935. The decline from the previous week's total of $6,062,739,000 was $46,877,000.

At New York City clearings for the latest week totaled $4,207,506,000 or 4.7 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1935 period. For other centers the total was $1,807,996,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
New Eng. Pow. Assoc. 6% pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 16
Do 6 pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 16
Do 42 pf	33 1-3c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 16
Pure Oil Co. 5½% pf				
6% pf	8¾ pf	(1)		

Regular

Air Reduction	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar 21
Bickford's Inc	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Do pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Boston & Providence RR Corp.	$2.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Carrier & Gen Corp	5c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Conti Oil	25c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 6
Cream of Wheat	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 21
Martin Rockwell	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 21
Newberry Co. J. J. Real				
Co 6% pf A	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Do 6 pf B	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Stearns & Foster Co. Assn (Boston, Mass.)	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 12
Un Shoe Mach	62½c	Q	Apr. 6	Mar 17
Do pf	1¾c	Q	Apr. 6	Mar 17

*Plan for elimination of dividend arrears on these issues becomes operative March 25, 1936

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	99⅞	100⅜	99⅜	100⅜	+⅜
July	89⅜	90⅞	89⅜	90⅛	+⅛
Sept.	88⅝	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛	+⅛
	Corn				
May	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	60⅝	
July	60⅜	61⅛	60⅜	61	+⅛
Sept.	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	61	+⅛
	Oats				
May	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	+⅜
July	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅝	+⅜
Sept.	27⅛	27¾	27	27⅝	+⅜
	Rye				
May	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+⅜
July	55⅝	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	+⅜
Sept.	56⅛	56⅝	56	56⅛	+⅜
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
May	85¾	84⅝	85⅛	+.01	
July	84⅜	83⅛	83⅝	+.01½	
October	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛	+.01½	

General Outdoor Advertising

NEW YORK (AP)—Burnett W. Robbins, president of General Outdoor Advertising Company reports at the annual stockholders' meeting that business booked by the company for the six months beginning March 1 exceeds by 1641,000 the volume for the like period last year. B. T. Loveridge and King C. Thorn, employees of the company, were elected to the board to fill vacancies.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar.12	Mar.11
74⅞	68⅛	2½	Acme Steel	69½	69⅛	69⅛	
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	13⅜	12⅛	12⅝	12¾
36⅝	33¼	2	Adams Millis	34	34	34	
28	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	27
21½	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
9	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
194	168½	3	Air2Reduction	187¼	183	183	187⅝
4¼	2	..	Airway Elec App	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
17⅜	15	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	16	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
45⅞	27½	..	Aleghany pr pf (h)	43⅝	4¼	4½	4¼
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
36¾	12⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	24¾	22⅝	22⅝	25½
29½	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	23¼	22⅜	23¼	
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	34⅞	34	34	35½
27⅝	23¾	1	Allied Mills	24¾	23½	23⅝	24¾
199⅞	157	..	Allied Chem	190½	184	184½	190½
9¼	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8⅝
48	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	47¾	44¾	44⅝	47⅞
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	21	21	21	21
74⅛	69	5	Allied Stores pf	72	72	72	..
8⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	4¾	4¾	4⅝	..
47½	37⅞	2	Amal Leather pf	43¼	40¾	40¾	..
125½	75	2	Amerada	120	115	116	122
63¼	52	2	Am Ag Ch Del	58½	57	57	59
75⅛	42½	.54b	Am Bank Note	50½	48	48¼	50⅞
72	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	71	71	71	71
24⅞	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	22¾	20¾	21	23¼
50⅞	42½	1*	Am Brake S&F	48¼	47	48¼	47
166½	115¾	4*	Am Can	124⅜	123	123	124
163	163	7	Am Car & F pf	165	165	165	164½
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	37	34½	34½	37¼
73¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	68⅜	67½	67½	69¼
47½	31	..	Am Chain	45½	44½	44½	46⅛
13⅜	8½	..	Am Colortype	11¼	10½	11	11⅞
32⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	31⅞	29⅝	30	31⅜
3⅛	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7¾
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	35¾	35	35	36½
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	29½	29½	29½	
18¼	13	1*	Am Hawaiian	16¾	16¾	16¾	17⅛
41½	8¾	..	Am Hide & L	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	40¾	40¼	40½	40⅞
24	17⅞	2	Am Ice pf	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
12⅞	10⅜	..	Am International	18⅛	17½	17½	18¼
36⅛	25½	..	Am Locomotive	12	11½	11½	12⅛
95½	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	33¼	30¾	31¼	31⅞
15	10¼	.10b	Am Mach & Met	90	90	90	90
32¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	14	13⅜	13⅜	14
29⅞	25	.80	Am Mach & Fy	33½	32¼	33¼	34¼
11¾	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	26¼	26	26	26
47	36⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	93	9⅛	9⅜	9¾
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	44¼	42	42	44
27⅜	21½	..	Am Radiator	51⅛	49½	49½	51⅛
34	29⅛	1.20*	Am Rolling Mill	22	21	21⅜	22¼
27	20⅜	..	Am Seating	29⅞	29¼	29½	30¼
31	25⅝	..	Am Shipbuilding	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	24⅞
80¼	56½	.80b	Am Smelt & Ref	29½	28	28	
1243	133⅜	..	Am Snuff	80¼	77½	79¾	80¼
102½	90½	5	Am Tobacco	140½	140½	140½	
104	92½	5	Am Tobacco B	90¼	89⅜	89½	90½
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	93	90¼	90¾	92¼
115	102¾	2	Am Steel F pf	30¼	29	29	29½
146¾	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	112	111¾	111¾	
36	32⅜	2	Am Stores	146	146	146	
61½	51¾	2	Am Sugar Ref	32⅛	32	32	32⅝
141⅞	129	7	Am Sug Ref pf	54¼	53	53	53⅛
178	155¾	9*	Am Tel & Tel	137¾	137¾	137¾	138
8½	6¼	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	170¼	168½	169	173
24¼	21	1	Am Sum Tob	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
100	92¾	6	Am Wat W & E	22	22	22¼	22¾
11½	9⅛	..	Am2Wat 1pf	100	100	100	100
70⅝	61¼	1b	Am Woolen	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10⅛
2	1⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	63¾	61⅝	62	62⅜
10	7⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¾	4¾	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	
73¼	44	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
36⅝	28	.25b	Anaconda Cop	65	65	65	
26¾	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	35¼
15	11⅞	..	Andes Copper	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	24¼
58	31	..	A P W Paper	4	3⅞	3⅞	
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½
84	66¼	.6	Armour Ill	8	7⅞	8	8
15	7½	.50	Armour Ill pr pf	81	80½	81	81
22⅞	8⅛	..	Arnold Constable	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
56¾	47¼	1½	Artloom Corp	19½	18½	18½	19⅜
12¾	13½	..	Armstrong Cork	56⅜	55	55	56⅜
101	88	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅞	15¾	15¾	17
80¼	59	2e	Asso Dry G 2pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
104	90¾	5	Atchison T&SF	78	75	75	78½
35¾	29	..	Atchison pf	100½	100	100½	101
16⅛	12	..	Atl Coast Line	30	28⅜	28⅜	30⅜
34	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	13¾	13	13	13
73	48	2*	Atlas Powder	32¼	30¾	30¾	32
121½	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	67	65	65	67½
20¼	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	119	119	119	120
104	40⅜	..	Auburn Auto	25	24¼	24¼	25½
10⅞	8	..	Austin Nichols	49½	47¾	48⅜	49½
46½	40	.2	Austin Nichols A	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
7½	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	7½	7	7⅜	7⅜

6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
54⅛	37¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	48½	46¼	46¼	48½
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	21	19¾	20⅛	21¼
34¼	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	28¾	27	27	29⅝
110⅝	109	6½	Bam'ger pf 11017	32	110	17-32	110
117½	114	7	Bangor & Aroos	45½	45½	45½	
17⅞	13¼	..	Bangor & Ar pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	
89¾	82¼	..	Barker Bros	17⅛	16½	16½	17¼
74⅜	63½	.75	Barker Bros pf	87	87	87	87
16⅞	14⅜	.60*	Bayuk Cig	68	67½	67½	
24⅜	18	..	Barnsdall A	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17
110⅝	109	6½	*Beatrice Cream	25	23⅞	23⅞	23¾
24⅝	21⅜	1	Belding Hem	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜
24⅜	20	1½*	Bendix Aviation	23⅝	24⅛	24⅛	25¼
32⅝	27	..	Beneficial Ind Ln	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22½
59⅝	55⅜	..	Best & Co	52	51⅛	51⅝	52¼
19	17¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	56⅜	54⅜	54⅜	56⅝
17¼	12	..	Beth Stl 5 pf	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
26¼	23	.25	Beth Stl 7 pf	118⅜	117¼	118⅜	117¼
20¼	15¼	.10b	Bigelow Sanford	39⅜	39¼	39¾	39¼
26⅛	20⅞	..	Blaw Knox	18½	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
63⅛	52	3*	Boeing Airplane	25½	24¼	24¼	25⅛
96½	93⅞	4*	Bohn Alum & Br	60¾	58¾	58¾	61¼
45	39⅜	2*	Bon Ami A	96½	96½	96½	96
83½	65¾	1.60	Bon Ami B	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜
66⅜	51½	2*	Borden	27½	26⅝	27	28
18⅞	15⅝	.40	Borg Warner	81¾	78¾	79¾	81½
60½	48	3	Briggs Mfg	61⅜	60	60⅜	62⅛
48½	41	2*	Bridgeport Brass	17⅞	17	17	17⅝
50⅞	40¼	3	Briggs & Strat	69	58	58	60¾
100	77½	6	Bristol Myers	48¾	47	47	48½
12¾	4½	..	Brooklyn Man T	49¾	48¼	48¼	50
81½	33½	3**	Brooklyn M T pf	101	100½	101½	110
95½	73¼	..	Brooklyn Queens	11⅜	10⅜	11	11
15	10¼	.10b	Brooklyn Q pf	48	47	48	48
32¾	27⅜	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	54⅛	51¼	51¾	51¾
14⅜	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
20⅜	16	..	Bucyrus Erie	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
113½	100	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	16½	16⅛	16⅛	17⅜
5⅜	2¼	2g	Budd Mfg Co	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
11⅞	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅞
100	85	..	Budd Mfg puf	14⅜	13⅜	13¾	14½
14	12	..	Budd Wheel	98	98	98	
31⅜	22⅜	..	Bullard	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
19½	11½	..	Bulova Watch	28¼	26½	27	28⅛
33¼	25⅝	.60†	Burroughs Add	17½	17½	17½	18⅜
6⅛	2⅝	..	Bush Term (h)	29½	28½	29	29
23¾	19⅜	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	6¼	5¼	5½	6
74	64	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	20⅝	19½	19½	19
		..	Butterick (h)	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
		..	Byers	22⅜	20½	21⅛	22½
		..	Byers pf	68	68	68	69⅞

37⅜	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	34	33¾	34	34
2⅛	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	⅞	⅞	1⅛
9⅝	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛
36⅝	20	1*	Campbell Wy&C	35	33½	33½	35¼
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14⅜	13¾	13⅜	14⅜
15	10⅛	..	Canadian Pacific	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13⅝
18½	13	..	Capital Admin	16¾	16¼	16¼	13¾
9¼	7⅝	.20	Carriers & Gen	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
137½	97½	..	Case Thresh	135½	128⅜	128⅝	134
72	54¾	7	Case Thresh pf	136	135½	136	134
32¼	27¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	70¾	69	69	71¾
24⅜	19¼	..	Celanese Corp	28½	26¾	27	26½
34⅝	25⅝	1½	Celotex Co	27¾	25¾	26½	26¼
9¼	7¾	..	Central Aguirre	33¾	32¼	32¾	33¾
107	103	7	Century Rib pf	102	102	102	
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	52⅛	50	50⅜	52½
18⅞	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	17⅜	16¼	16½	16⅞
104⅞	103	6*	Champ P&P pf	101½	101½	101½	103
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	66	66	66	68½
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	56⅝	55½	55⅞	56⅞
2¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
3¼	2¼	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8⅛	4	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
31⅝	28⅜	1½	Chi & Gt W pf	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
27⅜	23⅛	..	Chi Mail Order	28	28	28	28
2⅜	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	5
4⅞	3¼	..	Chi M'western (h)	4¼	3¾	3¾	4¼
12⅞	7⅞	..	Chi & N'west pf	10	10	10	10⅜
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅞	16½	16½	17½
7⅞	6½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54	54	54	54½
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
26½	19¾	1	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	8	6⅞	6⅞	6
39¼	25½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	25⅝	24¼	24½	25⅞
17⅞	7	..	Chickasha Cot O	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
33⅞	23	.25b	Childs Company	10⅝	10	10½	10⅝
101½	85½	4	Chile Copper	32¾	32⅛	32¾	
19⅞	15¼	2*	Chrysler	97	94⅝	94¼	97½
74⅛	69	5	City Ice & Fuel	17⅝	17½	17⅝	18
86½	72⅜	6¼	City Ice & F pf	80	80	80	80
7⅜	5⅜	..	City Stores	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
40½	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	36	33⅜	34½	36¼
46	40⅝	1*	Cleve Cliff Ir	41	41	41	43
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	84	84	84	
9⅞	8¼	2	Coca Cola	92⅝	89½	89½	92⅝
21⅝	18⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	18¼	17⅞	18	18¼
57⅜	46¾	.50b	Collins & Aikman	46¼	44	44	46⅛
112	107⅞	7	Collins & A pf	109¾	109½	109¾	109½
18⅜	8¼	..	Colo Fuel Ses Oil	18	17⅜	18	18¼
9⅜	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7⅜	7	7	7
36¼	21⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	38⅛	38	38⅛	38½
37⅞	19¼	..	Colo & Southern	35⅞	32	32	35½
20⅜	14	.20e	Colo & So 1pf	36	35	35	36¼
100	99½	6	Columbia Gas	17⅞	17	17⅜	18⅛
96⅜	80⅜	5	Columbia G pf A	99	98¼	98¾	99⅝
45½	36	1*	Columbia G pf B	85	85	85	
109	94	4*	Columbia Pic vtc	37½	37	37	39
51⅛	47	2¼	Columbian C vtc	100⅛	98	98	101
61⅛	47	2¼	Columbia P pf	47½	47	47	
64⅝	55	2*	Comm Credit	50⅝	49	49	49⅞
24⅝	20⅛	.60	Comm Inv Tr	64½	62⅜	62⅜	64
23⅞	21	..	Comm Solvents	22¼	21¼	21⅜	22¼
85	62	3	Comwith & Sou	3¼	3	3	3⅛
16	2	2e	Comwith S pf	63	61	61	63¼
37⅜	16	..	Congress Cigar	22¾	22¼	22¾	22½
44½	37½	1.60	Conde Nast Pub	11	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
80¼	56½	..	Congoleum Nairn	38⅜	37½	37½	38½
33½	25	..	Conn Ry & Lt	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
7⅞	5⅛	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	26	26	26	
20	18	.50g	Consol Film Ind	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13½	9¼	..	Consol Film I pf	19¼	18¼	18½	19⅜
38⅜	30⅝	1	Consol Cigar	11	10¼	10½	10¾
108½	102	5	Consol Gas	24½	33	33	34½
6¼	4¾	..	Consol Gas pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
11⅝	11⅛	.35b	Consol Laundries	8¼	8	8	
11⅝	6⅞	..	Consol Oil	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
9⅜	6⅝	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
26⅞	19⅜	..	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅞	⅞	
19⅜	10⅜	..	Container N	24½	23¼	23¾	24½
2¾	1⅝	..	Cont Baking A	17⅜	16½	16⅝	17¼
77⅞	67¼	4	Cont Baking B	2¾	2¼	2¼	2½
87⅜	73½	3	Cont Can	72	72¼	72¼	73½
24⅝	18	.50b	Cont Dia Fibre	79¼	79	79	79¾
46	41⅞	1.20*	Cont Insurance	21	22½	22½	23
3⅛	2¼	..	Cont Motors	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	42½
14⅜	11¾	1	Cont Oil	3	3	3	3⅛
78	67	3	Cons Cig pf	36⅝	35½	35½	36⅞
69	61⅜	3	Corn Exchange	75	75	75	75
78⅛	66⅛	3	Corn Products	72⅜	71⅝	72	72¾

37⅜	23¼	..	Fairbanks Co	14⅜	13	13¼	13⅜
14½	11½	..	Fairbanks pf	49¼	34¾	..	
38¼	31⅝	..	Fairbanks Morse	92	65	..	
28⅝	19½	..	Fajarod Sug	101	79⅝	..	
9⅜	6⅝	..	Fed Lt & Trac	12¼	8⅞	..	
101	79⅞	..	Fed Min & Sm	12¼	8⅞	..	
12¼	7⅜	.10b*	Fed M & S pf	87	85	85	95
57⅜	41½	..	Fed Motor Tr	11	10½	10½	11¼
25½	21½	..	Fed Screw Wr	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
25½	20½	.1	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
49½	42	1.20*	Fed'd Dept Sto	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
33¼	24⅞	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	46	46	46	46
104¾	100½	6	Firestone T&R	31⅜	30	30	31¼
48¼	43	2½*	Firestone T&R pf A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
29½	28⅝	1	First Nat Stores	43½	42½	42½	43¾
113½	88	..	Florsheim Shoe A	28	28	28	
47½	37¼	1	Follansbee (h)	9⅞	9½	9¾	10⅛
38¾	27	..	Food Mach (new)	45	44	44	
127	111	..	Foster-Wheeler	33¾	31½	31½	34
38	33½	.75b	Foster-Wheel pf	117	117	117	117
75	47⅜	2	Fourth Nat Inv	35¼	35	35	35
53½	35	..	Freeport Texas	32¾	31¼	31¼	32¼
		..	Fuller pr pf	72½	68	68	72½
		..	Fuller 2pf	46½	46	46½	46⅝

83¾	52	..	Deere & Co	83	79¼	80	81
31	27	.35e	Deere & Co pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
26	22	1	Deisel W G	24⅜	23½	23½	24
52	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	47	44¼	44⅜	47½
23½	15⅜	..	Del Lack & W	19¾	18⅝	19	20½
9⅜	4⅝	..	Denver R G (h)	8	8	8	8¼
57½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	53½	52½	52½	53
119½	115¾	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	
34½	26⅜	..	Distilleries Co Seag	27⅜	25½	25¾	25¾
40½	37¼

Business and Industry

Glaring Inequities Possible or Likely Under Proposed Tax

Commerce and Finance

Federal Insurance Protects Million Thrift Depositors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—A total of 1458 associations of the savings, building and loan type of institution, holding the funds of 1,586,000 people in the amount of $1,173,000,000, have applied for insurance of accounts through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. During the five days ended Feb. 15, 22 associations applied for this protection to savings accumulations of their shareholders and depositors.

Of these 1458 institutions, 1178 have already been granted insurance of accounts. Some 1,028,000 individual investors now are thus protected as to safety of their accounts up to $5000 each. Applications of the balance of associations are pending the procedure of examination and approval.

State Association

The applicant and approved institutions include 400 state-chartered associations with assets of $629,000,000, and 469 formerly state supervised associations that have converted to federal charter, holding assets of more than $469,000,000. Also included are 589 federal savings and loan associations that have been established throughout the country in the last 2½ years. Their assets aggregate approximately $75,000,000.

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation has a paid-in capital of $100,000,000, supplied by the Government. The insured institutions pay an annual premium. Insurance is mandatory for federal savings and loan associations, but optional for state-chartered associations in this field.

The liberal provisions pertaining to membership eligibility have attracted much attention, and since an employee may become a member by agreeing to save as little as 25 cents a month, every type of employee is eligible to join.

"By obtaining loans from their own savings and loan institution at reasonable rates, credit union members are avoiding excessive charges on personal loans and installment purchasing.

All Industries Included

"The sound economic principles encouraged by credit unions have enlisted the active support of some of the largest companies and corporations in the country. Usually, the credit union is composed of the employees of a single factory, store or office. Federal credit unions have now been organized in practically every type of industry, and those organized by fraternal, religious and neighborhood groups are making good headway.

"Practically all the loans are what might be called consumer-loans, since they are used to purchase household necessities, furniture clothing, food, transportation, and to pay for other expenses.

"The new federal credit unions, as well as those of longer experience under state charters, are fostering ideas of self-help and self-reliance among large numbers of people, the incomes of many of whom were previously being drained by uneconomical financing."

Estimate 37,100,000 Motorcars by 1960

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—An increase of about 43 per cent in motor vehicles is expected by 1960 in the United States, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

A recent survey by institute committees developed expectations that the 22,400,000 passenger vehicles registered in 1935 would increase about 39 per cent in number to 31,100,000. It was estimated that the 3,600,000 motortrucks would increase in number to 6,000,000. Total registration for 1960 was estimated at 37,100,000 as compared with 26,000,000 for 1935.

It is estimated that the number of persons per car, 5.7 in 1935, will become 4.7 in 1960. Fuel consumption per car is seen as increasing from the average of 690 gallons per vehicle per year in 1935 to a peak of 730 gallons in 1940, and then declining to 670 gallons in 1960.

While it is believed that the number of miles traveled by each car per year will continue to increase, it was predicted that there would be a decided trend toward cheaper and lighter vehicles consuming less fuel. There were indications of an increase in the use of Diesel fuels for heavy vehicles.

American Water Works To Control Community Co.

NEW YORK, March 12 (AP)—Reports of American Water Works & Electric Company's purchase of control of Community Water Service Co. have been confirmed.

While a formal announcement was withheld, it was learned that working control of the Community property had been obtained by purchase of a majority of the preferred voting stock, of which there are outstanding 39,078 shares.

The Community company controls a group of water service companies operating in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. They include Peoria Water Works Co., Williamsport Water Co., Pennsylvania State Water Corp., Ohio Cities Water Corp., New Jersey Water Co. and Bristol County Water Co.

Ritter Dental Increases Employees' Wages 5 P. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—A wage increase of 5 per cent to all employees was announced by the Ritter Dental Company. Approximately 700 will receive the increase, said Edwin L. Wayman, president.

Mr. Wayman said that the company showed a profit in 1935 for the first time in five years.

The increase restored wages to the predepression level, Mr. Wayman said.

Business Activity Reported Higher

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 12

MAINTENANCE of higher business levels in the early part of 1936 as compared with last year is reported by two government departments.

"Business activity," the Commerce Department says, "has declined moderately below the December peak, but the major indexes for both January and February were higher than for the corresponding months of 1935."

The Federal Reserve board's February department store report showed sales 13 per cent over February, 1935. This was accounted for partly by the extra leap year trading day.

Sales were at about the same level as in January, and the gains were reported general in all reserve districts.

Organized Research Department Urged To Help Railroads

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—A comparative research laboratory for the industry is proposed by President Ralph Budd of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy as one avenue to solution of what he called the "railroad problem."

"We need a highly organized research department to take advantage of developments that are now proceeding at an accelerated pace," said the rail executive, himself one of the prominent pioneers in extensive use of lightweight, streamlined trains.

"The motif of this decade is speed and our work must be keyed to a new tempo," he added in an address at the annual meeting of the American Railway Engineering Association.

"My idea is that research in connection with improvement in fixed property should be amply financed by the Association of American Railroads and in charge of a competent director."

With the association providing the laboratory, the rail lines could give the service tests for such items as improved rail joints, tie plates, the employment of alloys and new materials and other innovations which would better service and lessen maintenance costs, he said.

A. R. Wilson, of Philadelphia, engineer of bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was elected president of the association.

Other officers elected were: J. C. Irwin, Boston, first vice-president; Fred E. Morrow, Chicago, second vice-president and A. F. Blaess, Chicago, treasurer. E. H. Fritch, Chicago, was re-elected secretary.

Profits of American Water Works Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—The annual report of the American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., for the year 1935 shows consolidated net earnings equivalent, after payment of preferred dividends, to $1.32 per share on the common stock, comparing with $1.03 per share for the year 1934.

Net income of the American Water Works & Electric Company alone which represents actual income available for dividends on its common stock, amounted to 57 cents per share compared with 78 cents per share for the previous year.

Foreclosures Fewer In Real Estate Mart

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Home Loan Bank Board reported today that January real estate foreclosures were 29.3 per cent less than in January, 1935.

Based on reports from 894 communities, the report listed 12,340 foreclosures, the smallest number in any month since January, 1932, and a decline of 5 per cent from December.

"January thus emphasizes the steady drop in foreclosures which became pronounced in the last quarter of 1935," the board said.

Independent Air Express Company Formed in West

LOS ANGELES, March 12 (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., announced the formation of an independent air express system.

George C. Cussen, western traffic manager for TWA, said his announcement followed refusal to enter into an agreement with the railway express agency for all air lines to pool their service.

The pickup and delivery service will be co-ordinated with facilities of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company and the Keeshin Transcontinental Truck Lines, Cussen explained.

M. V. Little, former head of a (Greyhound) bus line express service, will direct the general air express. A fleet of delivery trucks has been bought.

Oakley Elected to Fill Stock Exchange Vacancy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—At a meeting of the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, R. Lawrence Oakley was elected a member of the committee until the next annual election, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent passing of Lewis A. Williams.

Mr. Oakley was associated with the stock exchange firm of Hemphill, Noyes & Co. from March, 1921, to Jan. 1, 1925, when he formed his present firm of Maynard, Oakley & Lawrence. In January, 1935, he was elected to the nominating committee, on which he served as chairman.

North American Income Has Good Increase in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—North American Company and subsidiaries report a consolidated net income of $13,431,472 for the year 1935, after prior deductions, equal to $1.35 a share on the common stock. This compares with $10,792,414 or $1.04 a share earned in 1934. The gain in common share earnings was 29.42 per cent.

Total operating revenues were $107,029,663, a gain of 5.57 per cent, with electric revenues alone 6.10 per cent larger. Expenses and taxes were $60,302,894, an increase of 4.87 per cent, the operating ratio declining from 56.71 to 56.34 per cent.

Labor Costs and Taxes Up

Cost of labor rose about $800,000. Prices of fuel were higher, but due to more favorable conditions for hydroelectric generation, permitting curtailment at steam-generating plants, fuel costs were slightly smaller despite an increase of 10.54 per cent in electric output.

Taxes were $14,737,226, against $13,556,572 for 1934, and were equal to 13.77 cents out of each dollar of operating revenue against 13.37 cents in 1934. Higher taxes are in store for 1936, the report said.

North American Company controls North American Light and Power and the Capital Transit Companies but their operations are not consolidated in the report. Neither are operations of the Detroit Edison and the Pacific Gas & Electric Companies in which substantial investments are held. Revenues from such investments are included as nonoperating revenue.

Average sales in 1935 amounted, for each domestic customer, to 832 kilowatt hours, against 767 in 1934, and average revenue for each kilowatt hour, based on this class of customers, was 3.63 cents, against 3.85 cents in 1934. Since 1929, the report said, the average price had decreased 26.5 per cent despite an increase of 20 per cent in taxes relative to electric revenues, and the average residential customer increased his annual consumption by 43 per cent at an increased cost of only 5.5 per cent.

New Plant Expenditures

Expenditures for new plant were $14,800,000, of which 85 per cent was for electric facilities, while retirements aggregated $9,400,000. No major projects were started during 1935.

On Dec. 31 current assets were $58,834,190, including $28,976,672 cash items, and exceeded current and accrued liabilities by $30,901,236, compared with an excess of $26,970,509 at the end of 1934.

Surplus at the year-end was $113,628,313, against $117,270,548 a year before.

Carriers Win Initial Fight to Maintain Emergency Rates

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Class I railroads won an initial victory in their fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an indefinite continuance of emergency freight surcharges estimated to yield $104,500,000 of additional revenue annually.

The commission overruled a motion by shipping groups to dismiss the railroads' application and ordered further hearings.

Scheduled to expire July 1, the proposed surcharge continuance has been vigorously supported by rail spokesmen and actively opposed by coal and other shipping interests.

R. V. Fletcher, counsel for the Association of American Railroads, said the carriers had decided upon no specific period for a temporary continuance. He indicated that if such an extension was granted, the carriers would be satisfied to leave its duration to the discretion of the commission.

Crude Oil Output Off 16,050 Barrels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Last week daily average gross crude oil production in the United States totaled 2,758,650 barrels, compared with 2,774,700 in the preceding week, a decrease of 16,050 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Among the principal changes were declines in Oklahoma and east of California amounting to 26,300 and 20,250 barrels, respectively, and a rise of 21,900 barrels in Texas.

Crude oil runs to stills averaged 2,725,000 barrels daily last week, against 2,870,000. The reporting refineries operated at 72.9 per cent of capacity. Production of cracked gasoline increased 15,000 barrels daily to 600,000. Stocks of gas and fuel oil at the end of the week amounted to 95,883,000 barrels, compared with 96,731,000 a week earlier and 99,380,000 at the end of March, 1935.

Goodyear Rescinds Plant Betterment Authorization

CLEVELAND, March 12 (AP)—The board of directors of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in a special meeting rescinded a previous authorization of expenditures totaling approximately $1,250,000 for improvements in its plant No. 2 at Akron, Ohio.

P. E. H. Leroy, vice-president, treasurer and director who announced the board's action, said, "The meeting was called to consider business questions arising from the strike and was confined exclusively to those considerations."

He referred to a strike now entering its fourth week, affecting 14,000 employees.

He did not announce reasons for the board's action rescinding the previous authorization.

How New Tax Would Affect Different Types of Companies

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — As Wall Street cogitated further over the Administration's proposal of punitive taxes on corporate savings, its analysis of the probable financial results of such a policy took more detailed, and in most cases more antagonistic form. Opinion in the Street on the plan may be said to divide roughly into two groups. On the one hand is the trading and speculative element, which through in-and-out operations hopes to benefit as the Administration points out that small stockholders will benefit, through larger dividends in good times, and through its own ability to sell out in bad times when dividends fail. This group is "combing the list" for companies likely to be penalized into larger disbursements. The second group, more in sympathy with corporate managements, is composed of more conservative persons, including the commercial and investment bankers of the corporations.

Big Corporations Favored

Paradoxically, in view of the Administration's opposition to bigness, it is thought that the biggest and most successful American corporations either will pay no more taxes under the new plan, or will have their taxes reduced or even eliminated. Decades of financial conservatism and technological radicalism have put these companies in such a powerful position that they currently pay out with safety 60 per cent or more of their earnings in dividends. In a tabulation of the probable taxes of about 250 companies, Standard Statistics shows the estimated federal taxes under the present and the proposed basis of some of the largest American corporations, based on reported 1935 earnings, as follows:

Company	Estimated Federal Taxes (in millions of dollars) Present Basis	Proposed Plan
American Can	3070	1708
American Gas & Electric	1874	1342
American Telephone	25705	0
American Tobacco	3717	583
Anaconda	1979	1495
Chesapeake & Ohio	5461	5023
Chrysler	6224	7596
Consolidated Gas (N. Y.)	5972	5842
du Pont	11,115	7677
General Motors	29,774	26,078
Kresge (S. S.)	1785	2124
Norfolk & Western	4554	5040
Pennsylvania R. R.	4250	3977
Standard Brands	2254	1463
Swift & Co.	3119	4957
Woolworth	5553	4503

A rough approximation can be obtained by any stockholder with pencil and paper of whether his company will pay more or less taxes, by taking the ratio between reported earnings on the one hand and dividends paid on the other. If the dividends equal 65 per cent or more of earnings, the company will benefit by the tax, except in cases complicated by subsidiary holding companies' earnings and taxes. It appears likely from the above table that corporations which have reached what might be called financial maturity will be helped rather than hurt by the Administration proposal.

New Concerns Will Be Hit

On the other hand, several categories of corporations will be definitely hurt. First of these, of course, are what might be called adolescent corporations, like the Ford Motor Company in its early stages. Modern big American corporations generally originated in one of two ways: They were either thrown together in the merger movement at the turn of the century, like U. S. Steel by Morgan and Company, or they grew on the stubborn financial conservatism of men like Ford and Rockefeller.

The corporate infant prodigies of 1950 will have the going much harder, as their taxes will be about 33-40 per cent of earnings, under the new plan, as against 15 per cent now and no federal income taxes whatever 20 years ago. The result, Wall Street points out, will be to tend to entrench established corporations against youthful competition such as periodically now surges into established industries and challenges sleepy leadership. The new tax plan, some observers here feel, will make the rich corporations get richer and the poor get poorer.

Another group to be hit will be those corporations whose earnings unavoidably fluctuate widely, like the steels, the rail and electrical equipments, and the mining shares. These companies have brief summers of brilliant earnings and hard winters of dreary deficits. In consequence, as a matter of self-preservation, most of their earnings, when they earn, have to be laid by. Thus Anaconda, included in the above table as benefiting from the plan on the basis of 1935 earnings, would probably suffer in 1936, since his earnings will increase rapidly, but most of these earnings need to be conserved. U. S. Steel, which has just got out of the red, will naturally go very slow on paying off preferred and resuming common dividends, but would be punished for such conservatism under the new plan.

Need Backlog for Poor Years

Some of these corporations barely survived the last depression. New York Central, for example, borrowed a total of over $90,000,000 of demand loans from bankers and the RFC. Many industrial corporations maintained a similarly precarious hold on their solvency, borrowing from the banks and letting their property run down. The imediate need now is to stick every dollar of earnings into paying off loans and building up the property. This need is recognized in some state laws and some bond indentures, which forbid corporations to declare dividends until they have reached a stipulated cash position or earnings rate. These corporations would be put by the proposed tax scheme into the unhappy position of having to violate legal requirements or pay a heavy penalty in taxes on undistributed earnings.

Another category of corporations hit by the new tax theory would be those like the meat packers, involved in minor business cycles of inventory values. Security analysts have to serve up their appraisals of meat packers, tire manufacturers, automobile equipment makers, and textile firms, highly salted with discount for two- and three-year cycles of prices and volume.

The World's Business

Back to Crop Control—Bigger Powers for Mr. Wallace—Giving Farmers Income Parity

By H. B. E.

[Concluded]

"PARITY" is like Mesopotamia, a plaguey word. It will plague future administrators as it has plagued statesmen in regard to naval relations with other countries. What is parity? In the old AAA, as applied to prices, it meant the relation obtaining in 1909-14 between the prices that the farmer obtained for his products and the prices that he had to pay for city products. Every farmer's wife knows that the prices of farm products are not of main consequence to her budget. It is what the income from them will buy in city goods, taxes, and debts that counts.

On the whole this "price parity" is on the road to attainment. The average ratio for the 1909-1914 period is the base figure or 100. The year 1932 ended with the price ratio of farm to city products down to 61 per cent. In January the figure had been worked up to 89 per cent. How much was due to government help and how much to natural forces will always be the subject of controversy. It does not matter very much to the farmer's wife; she knows that farm prices are now about two-thirds of the way back to price parity.

But some progress has been made along the route of short crops. Thus the new price ratio does not mean that total farm purchasing power has gone up in like proportion. All that it signifies is that a bale of cotton or a bushel of wheat has advanced in this proportion in purchasing power for other things. As we said at the time, a farmer, under a regime of crop curtailment, may get a higher price for his product, but he will collect fewer prices.

* * * *

Now the AAA mode of reckoning "parity" has been changed. Parity as regards total farmer's income is to be the goal. In the February issue of "The Agricultural Situation," put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the new objective is explained. It is to be "the ratio of purchasing power (or exchange value) of net farm income per person on farms to the per capita purchasing power of the income of the rest of the population." I do not know how this will be worked out exactly. The yardsticks are too vague. It would seem to be a monster task to try to apply any rule of keeping every farmer's income on a parity with his opposite number in the city. Even the writer in the government paper admits that the yardsticks are "subject to qualifications." But he is ready at hand with some figures showing how much more income the farmers would have received last year if the new object in the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act" had been in effect. The $5,214 millions would have had to be raised by about 32 per cent, says the writer, or nearly $1,670 millions.

The aim of course, may be achieved in two ways. One is by means of the subsidies provided in the new act. This is to be at the rate of $500 millions a year. Such a sum, however, may be only the beginning; for the law provides for other appropriations, as "Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary." Half a billion is much below what the farmers are now getting in subsidies. Total bounties to farmers for this fiscal year (ended June 30), according to the calculations of a Washington service, will reach $1,240 millions. As with relief, it seems, farm subsidies are mounting as the emergency is left behind.

The second method of "redistributing the income" is by squeezing the consumer via higher prices through crop control. In the present act there is some reference to the consumer. It reads:

> In carrying out the purpose of this section due regard shall be given to the maintenance of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers.

This is so vague as to be meaningless, and the whole purpose of the act makes the safeguard anomalous.

* * * *

So the AAA has come back with an even more formidable visage as the basic plan in the redistributist New Deal. Its appearance in this guise will be unsatisfactory to those who wish to see federal regimentation put on the retired list. Soil conservation is one thing; but the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act" is quite another. Unfortunately, however, except for the Lowden and Hoover suggestions, which would put a true conservation plan under the administration of the land grant colleges, most of the farm panaceas of the Republicans are even less satisfactory. Most of them look to farm salvation only by way of dumping surpluses abroad.

Cotton Spinning Drop in Britain Seems Arrested

OLDHAM, Eng.—After eight desperate years the decline in cotton spinning activity in this cotton area of Britain seems to have been arrested.

The decline has been ruinous and wasteful, it is pointed out. Upwards of £15,000,000 has been lost in the cotton industry in the Oldham area in recent years, according to the annual report of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association.

It is revealed that despite the improvement in trade toward the end of last year there is a big reduction in the number of spindles actually at work, though there are more fully employed than those in operation at the beginning of the year.

The report shows that the decline which set in as far back as 1927 in the cotton spinning industry of the Oldham area continued during the first six months of 1935. More old-established concerns were compelled to give up business, and mills which had been kept closed for long periods with machinery intact awaiting a more favorable turn of events were put up for auction and sold at breaking-up prices.

Decline Seems Arrested

The last six months of the year witnessed a change for the better, and for the present the decline seemed to be arrested. Instead of closing indefinitely, firms which are already stopped are considering whether the prospects justify recommencing work. The change of sentiment was in itself welcome and inspiring. Whether or not the corner has been definitely turned it was still too early to dogmatise, as only one firm up to the end of the year had definitely restarted work and there are still mills containing upward of 2,000,000 spindles standing idle.

Notwithstanding the improvement in trade toward the end of the year 1935, there are only 11,816,014 spindles actually at work—a reduction on the year of 649,584 spindles. These spindles, however, are more fully employed than those in operation at the beginning of the year.

Much Lost Capital

The share capital of the mills dismantled during the last four years amounted to £8,195,702 and practically the whole of this sum has been lost together with creditors' money amounting to at least £4,000,000. If there is added the lost capital of those firms which have gone out of existence, whose mills have been turned over but not dismantled, amounting to approximately £2,000,000, and borrowed money of £1,000,000, there has been upward of £15,000,000 lost in the Oldham area in recent years.

"It is a bitter reflection," the report says, "that the tremendous shrinkage of such a valuable asset to Great Britain's prosperity as the cotton industry should not have created more widespread concern and brought forth more determined efforts on the part of the country to prevent it. The industry itself has waged a desperate struggle to maintain its footing as the greatest exporting industry of the kingdom, but its interests have been sacrificed to political and financial exigencies.

"We have often been told to 'put our house in order'; a convenient phrase used by politicians and financiers to divert attention from the effects of their own pet schemes. It is quite unnecessary in its application to the cotton trade for it is a constant process under the unfettered competitive conditions in which it was carried on prior to the war and by means of which it advanced to the forefront of the world's industries. Instead of being allowed to 'put our house in order' our house has been continually knocked to pieces since the war in the international game of 'beggar my neighbor.'

Decries Trade Barriers

"The free and unrestricted flow of commerce fosters friendship, peace, progress and prosperity," the report adds. "Blocking the flow by tariffs, quotas, currency and other ingenious devices engenders animosity, retaliation and suffering. From the chaos into which the disorganized currencies of various nations were plunged after the war there has gradually emerged an international policy of self-contained industrialism.

"Great Britain has followed suit or tried to counteract the movement by the Ottawa Agreements. This attempt to weld the British Empire into a self-contained entity may possibly have been necessary to check the aggression of competitive nations. But it has been attended, as between different units of the Empire, by many of the difficulties which arise between one foreign country and another.

"The various units of the Empire have not all been fired by unselfish zeal to form a commonwealth of British peoples, and much bitterness has been aroused by the action of some of them in demanding the advantage of Empire preference for their exports while refusing empire preference for their imports."

Retail Advertising Lineage In Newspapers Increases

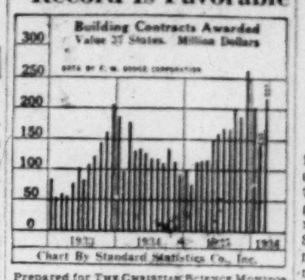
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 12—Retail advertising in newspapers, one of the best indicators of the trend of retail business activity, showed gains for the week ended Feb. 29, following two weeks in which inclement weather was the major factor in retarding gains over last year, Advertising Age reports.

For that week retail advertising lineage in the newspapers of 66 major cities was 15,213,094, up 1.9 per cent from the 14,929,936 lines carried the like week of 1935.

For the year to date, retail advertising is 1.6 per cent ahead of the like period of 1935, Advertising Age reports. The 1936 total is 131,541,688 lines, compared with 129,448,300 lines last year.

Building Contracts Record Is Favorable



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Building awards have compared favorably with year-earlier figures for the past 10 months.

Class I Railroads' Operating Revenues Rise 13 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—During January this year net railway operating income of Class I railroads amounted to $35,764,748, which for that month is at the annual rate of return of 2.52 per cent on their property investment, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads.

In January, 1935, their net railway operating income amounted to $21,934,645 or 1.54 per cent on their property investment.

Property investment is the value of road and equipment as shown by the books of the railways including materials, supplies and cash. The net railway operating income is what is left after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and equipment rentals but before interest and other fixed charges are paid.

This compilation as to earnings in January is based on reports from 140 Class I railroads representing a total mileage of 237,076 miles.

Gross operating revenues for the month of January amounted to $299,098,677, compared with $264,196,972 in January, 1935, or an increase of 13.2 per cent. Operating expenses in January this year totaled $231,778,646, compared with $212,402,473 in the same month last year, or an increase of 9.1 per cent.

Class I railroads in January paid $2,529,301 in taxes, an increase of $1,672,194, or 8.4 per cent above the same month last year.

Thirty-four Class I railroads operated at a deficit in January, of which nine were in the eastern, nine in the southern and 16 in the western district.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-ninth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Losses Other Than From Sale or Exchange of Capital Assets

Deductions for losses are divided into four classes, and to be allowed must follow closely the wording of the income-tax law. Losses are deductible if incurred (1) in the taxpayer's trade, business, or profession; (2) in any transaction entered into for profit; (3) from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualties, or from theft; and (4) from wagering transactions.

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Business losses result, usually, from the purchase and sale of merchandise. Such losses usually are ascertained by means of inventories, which are required whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue their use is necessary to determine the income of any taxpayer.

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The term "transaction entered into for profit" means any kind of business proposition. For example, a taxpayer purchases an automobile to be used solely for business purposes, and which is sold at a loss. As this is a business proposition from start to finish, the loss is deductible. But if he had purchased the automobile to be used for pleasure or convenience, the deduction would not be allowed; it was not a transaction entered into for profit.

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A loss sustained in the theft of an automobile purchased for pleasure or convenience is deductible, as it falls in class 3. If, because of faulty driving but not of "willful negligence," an automobile maintained for pleasure is damaged, the taxpayer may claim the loss sustained, as it comes within the meaning of the word "casualty." Where damages result from the faulty driving of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned the taxpayer likewise is deductible.

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Losses from wagering transactions, whether legal or illegal, are deductible only to the extent of gains from such transactions. The excess of such losses over the gains is not deductible.

All losses are deductible only to the extent to which they are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Kelvinator Shipments Rise 75 P. C. Over Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 12—Kelvinator Corporation shipments of all units, including household and commercial refrigeration, electric and gas ranges, oil burners, and air-conditioning equipment totaled 29,911 units for the month of February, representing a 75 per cent increase over the shipments during the like period last year, H. W. Burritt, vice-president in charge of sales of the Kelvinator Corporation, announced.

Mr. Burritt said there is not only an unusual amount of interest being shown in electric refrigerators for the home, but increasing demand for commercial refrigeration equipment, water coolers, beverage coolers, ice cream cabinets and air-conditioning units.

Legislators Ask Cut in Mortgage Rate to 4½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12—Savings banks in the State will be asked to make a voluntary reduction in their interest rates on mortgages to 4½ per cent from the going rate of 6 per cent, according to Senator Thomas F. Burchill, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Banks and Investment Trusts, who says that this action will be urged this week in a report to the Legislature.

It was stated that the committee would not recommend legislation to cut the interest rate on existing mortgages because of possible unconstitutionality. Another recommendation in the report will be one for the reduction to a $5000 limit on future deposits instead of $7500 as at present.

Other recommendations to be made by the committee include:

That the banks receive the right to issue preferred stock.

That the banks receive the right to make small loans and charge the same rate of interest as Morris Plan banks and industrial banks.

That licensed lenders, known as small-loan or personal-loan companies, reduce interest rates from 3 to 1½ per cent a month on all loans.

That all finance companies, automobile loan companies and every money-lending agency doing business in the State that is not now so supervised be regulated and brought under the supervision of the Banking Department.

That the Legislature go slow in adopting any legislation creating mortgage banks, because mortgage banks are without precedent in this State and more study should be given the subject before a monopolistic system of participating mortgages be set up.

Restrictions on Bank Trustees

That corporate banking trustees be restricted from having any interest in any trust mortgage, that trust companies purchase mortgages which are to be allocated to trust estates solely out of trust funds, and that trustees be prohibited from transferring participations from one trust to another.

That facilities be made available to the Superintendent of Banks to supervise investments of trust funds made by trust companies.

"The committee will recommend also," concluded Mr. Burchill, "that savings and loan associations of the State shall create an insurance fund permitting 50 of such associations to enter into an agreement for share insurance instead of 100 as the law now provides."

Treasury Bills Yield 0.104 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—Bids totaling $123,071,000 were made on the Treasury's offering of $50,000,000 of 273-day bills, dated March 11 and maturing Dec. 9, 1936.

Accepted bids ranged in price from 99.962, equivalent to a rate of about 0.050 per cent per annum, to 99.913, equivalent to a rate of about 0.115 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.921 and the average rate is about 0.104 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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Severing Crime From Politics Called Job of Youth Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Politics is the chief supporter of crime, and youth must save democracy from its two enemies, "crime and politics," Joseph C. Fennelly of Kansas City, founder of the National Youth Movement, told women from organizations in five near-by states at a conference called by the New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. Fennelly asserted that the 1935 municipal election in Kansas City was "a travesty;" precincts casting more votes than there were inhabitants, gunmen roving the streets intimidating voters, citizens afraid to vote their convictions, secrecy of the ballot a farce, the police force doing political duty for the machine, four citizens murdered at the polls, scores beaten and maimed.

Paid With Immunity

It was understood in Kansas City that the law would not be enforced on that day, Mr. Fennelly said, because the enforcement agencies were controlled by the machine seeking to perpetuate its power by a pretended election. The politicians on that day used known criminals. Those criminals have since been paid, and are still being paid, for their political service with grants or with immunity from law enforcement.

Both the politicians and the criminal seeks "easy money," Mr. Fennelly charged, and he added: "Such is democracy as we see it in the year 1936 — inefficient, wasteful, scornful of high standards, commited to the conquest of easy money. We see ahead of us the staggering totals of city, state, and national debt. Debts for wasted money, debts for misspent money, debts for relief that didn't relieve, debts for corrupt politics, debts for foolish politics, debts for crime in politics, debts for politics in crime, debts, more debts and again debts.

Call to Young America

"I have spent my time upon the practices that are desecrating democracy in America. I have attacked politics, not the institution. No more clarion call challenges young America than the call to save democracy, save it from crime, from politics, from politics and crime, the call to man democracy. That is the new job for youth.

"We hear the call. What if we stand almost alone? What if we cannot understand the lethargy and indifference of our fathers? What if we have no ready answer to the prophets of the 'isms'? We know that there is something free and fine in the plan of life which the men of young America—young men, they were—designed for us 150 years ago. We can still believe and work. We may ask help and be refused. But we can ask again; demand, if need be."

Boys' Brotherhood

Youth had another voice in the closing session of the conference this afternoon. Mack Williams, the 16-year-old president of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, describing how his organization duplicates the offices of the municipality and has its own police force for exercising authority over small boys on the streets.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a letter, in which she said, "From my point of view the best preventive of crime is not the severity of the sentence, but the growing realization in the community that all criminals will eventually be apprehended, and the more quickly it can be done the more effective it will be. After this, if the wheels of justice can be speeded up, so that the sentence follows quickly and that no mere legal technicality can impede the carrying out of a just sentence, we will find, I think, a decline in crime as a whole which will, of course, affect our young people greatly."

"Lawless" Enforcement

Judge Anna M. Kross recommended a 10-year moratorium on the passage of new crime laws "less lawless enforcement of law," and a better understanding of crime, its beginning and end.

Edward P. Mulrooney, New York State Commissioner of Correction, said:

"It is important that you become familiar with the problems of law enforcement agencies and support measures to extend the social work done by the schools, to increase recreational facilities for young people, to promote parent education and any other similar movement which will prevent crime. Examine these conditions; and if you are not satisfied with them, get back of the organization of a crime prevention bureau as an integral part of the police department in any state or any part of your state."

Television Detection

The part which radio plays in crime detection and the speedy apprehension of criminals was described by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, who also predicted further advances, stating: "Perhaps the next step will be to equip each patrolman with a small, short-range radio transmitter, by which he can instantly send an alarm or call the nearest station for help.

"Again, it may be the adaptation of one or more of the functions of television to record evidence during the actual commission of a crime. When the time comes that facsimile receivers are in universal use, it will be possible to flash the picture of a fugitive to millions of homes simultaneously and thus put an army of citizens in every part of the country on his trail."

Juvenile Institutions

Among the remedies offered by Sanford Bates, director of the Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice:

"We need to improve the accuracy, promptness, reliability and fairness of our judicial procedure. We need better trained judges, probation officers, district attorneys and juvenile court officers. We must keep boys and girls out of degrading county jails and provide suitable detention homes for them. We must have juvenile institutions that will train and discipline and not degrade their inmates; or better still, provide for their proper training outside of institutions."

Imagination, creativeness, love of adventure, seeking new experiences, love of excitement, all of which can be turned into mischief, can as well be utilized in art training, which will give children useful occupation for their leisure time, said J. P. Marvel, director of exhibitions of the Federal Art Project, WPA.

Everybody Pays $120

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, painted a serious picture of crime in the United States, saying that last year there was an estimated total of 1,445,581 major crimes," and beyond this a constant toll of rackets reaching into practically every home in the nation. Pointing out that 3576 of the 12,610 most dangerous criminals listed at Washington have at some time been patrolled, pardoned or put on probation, Mr. Hoover declared, "as long as immunity from punishment exists in this country, just that long will you continue to pay your individual crime bills of $120 a year."

Judge George W. Smyth of the Children's Court, White Plains, urged wise probation measures for juvenile delinquents; and Byrnes MacDonald, director of the juvenile aid bureau of the police department, told how his organization is attempting to carry recreation programs and other helps to children in neighborhood units throughout the city.

Elevator Peace Hangs Keeping New Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

open-shop operators, but, when the walk-out came, was unable to meet the demand and strike-breaking agencies had to be turned to.

Have Paid High Wages

The landlords have paid the strike-breakers from $6 to $10 a day in the 12-day emergency, as compared with the regular $2.33 daily wage to elevator operators before the walkout. Complaints were heard in various sections today, however, where the strike-breakers said the original emergency rate had been cut to as low as $4 a day. A hasty survey of consensus among the strike-breaking contingent revealed that they regarded a strike for the $2 a week raise as "silly busines."

"They ought to have struck for $30 a week at least," one strike-breaker put it. "A married man has to have that much to support his family.

Yes, But for High Pay

"I'm a mechanic, and I was out of work for four months. This came along and I got a break to get a job paying $6 a day with room and meals.

"Stay on after the strike?" If they pay enough money, sure. But not for any $2.33 a day."

There are plenty in this group who want to stay on, of course, even after normal wages and conditions are restored, because anything that looks like a steady job looks good to most men with a family today.

Professional strike-breakers, as instanced in the American Confidential Bureau, Inc., organization, are another matter, since they make a practice of following the strike trail from one side of the country to another.

Police Make Arrest

In this latter connection the police today made 31 arrests following a raid on the offices of the confidential bureau at 605 Fifth Avenue. Eighteen of those taken into custody were found to have police records, and examination revealed that well-known underworld characters were getting a "cut" on the strike-breaker pay roll. The Fifth Avenue bureau was charged $8 a day for each man supplied to "fit the Park Avenue type" of employee.

James J. Bambrick, president of the Building Service Workers' Union, informed the Mayor today that the union would not accept the board's ultimatum against the union demand that "strikers shall be returned to positions formerly held without discrimination."

Defends Owners' Stand

In announcing the selection of Mr. Silcox, for 11 years director of industrial relations of the New York Employing Printers' Association, William B. Rawlins, secretary of the board, defended the owners' stand in reserving the right to reject law-breakers and retain all satisfactory workers hired in the emergency with the assurance that their jobs were permanent.

"The owners feel," he said, "that they cannot break faith with those who in the face of danger have served the public in the hour of need. The board would, however, concede a preferential list of former employees with first chance at any vacancies."

Tenants Demand Peace

As the settlement negotiations proceeded downtown, a mass meeting of 1500 Manhattan tenants was in progress last night at Mecca Temple, where the revolt against the Realty Board's refusal to accept the Mayor's arbitration settlement plan was carried to the point of organization of a citywide tenants' league. This followed a speech by Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) of New York, who urged the tenants to rally against "Bourbon" landlords and refuse to pay rent while "thugs" were on duty.

Simultaneously, United Neighborhood houses of New York indorsed Mayor LaGuardia's peace formula as a "sound and just basis of settlement," adding that it hoped "aroused public opinion will force racalcitrant owners to submit their case to arbitration."

The police bureau of operations announced 2181 buildings still affected by the strike, and settlement in 246. A total of 220 arrests have been made since the strike began 12 days ago.

Extortionists Jailed

DENVER, Colo., March 12 (AP)—Former Secretary of State James H. Carr and William E. O'Toole, a liquor lobbyist, have been sentenced to a year in jail and fined $400 each for attempted extortion. A jury recently convicted them of attempting to extort $3000 from a wholesale drug firm for renewal of a state liquor license.

A Woman in the News

Metz Studios

Magistrate Anna M. Kross
Jurist-Sociologist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12 — Magistrate Anna M Kross, honored recently as one of the outstanding women in American judiciary by the Business and Professional Women's Club of New York, steps into the spotlight again today as a speaker at the crime prevention convention called by the New York Herald Tribune.

Judge Kross, a member of a family of nine children, came to the United States from Russia when she was a little girl. She left school when she was 12 and went to work in a button factory to help support her family, but she continued to feel so keenly the importance of education that she found an opportunity to teach languages in night school as a means of earning her way back to day school.

Eventually she got a scholarship at New York University to study law, and she kept at it until she had a diploma and two degrees. Then, oddly enough, she had to wait six months to be admitted to practise at the bar, as she was still not of legal age when she got the diploma and the degrees.

Judge Kross is a calm, reserved, friendly woman, with a grand sense of humor, a husband who is an eminent surgeon, and two young daughters. She vibrates between her duties in New York, sociological and penological conferences all over the country, and her home in Mamaroneck, where a flower garden, a Scotty dog, and horses to ride give symmetry to the family's life.

Probably the one thing that makes her a singularly able judge is her ability to see at all times what small accidents of circumstances and environment often keep human beings on the right side of the law. As a child, growing up, she distinctly remembers wishing in her heart to be good, and so she was good, and grew up on that line with a conscience and respect for the law. But she is not blinded to the fact that hers might easily have been a different lot, with just the small difference of a different kind of parents, impossible—instead of merely Spartan—economic conditions, an unhelpful home environment and that leaning toward human weakness which can put the poor, the discouraged, and the frail in those situations which end in the criminal courts.

Judge Kross is no sentimentalist—as many a swaggering, cheap or vicious defendant has discovered—but in nearly a quarter of a century of legal work, she has grown steadily in the conviction that the function of enlightened judicial procedure is to extend beyond mere automatic punishment, and to adapt itself to the healing of the individual, if it can—to the end that the courts shall not be mere mills where the unfortunate "gather to eat the bitter bread of banishment from society" but centers, where sympathetic perception and helpful counsel can be found to put offenders to rights again, and send them out to take a useful place in the community.

Judge Kross first come to public notice as the legal representative of 83 labor unions. Fighting for the just rights of thousands of plasterers, iron workers, plumbers, carpenters and other workers, she came to a broad personal vision of social justice. Admitted to the New York bar in 1912, she undertook an important and exhaustive investigation of penological ills for a national women's organization, and in 1914 she became chairman of a voluntary legal committee, through which the Church of the Ascension in New York sought to help friendless women, in need of defense, in Women's Court.

She served a term as Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York before becoming a Magistrate. It is her most earnest belief that, one day, Society will perceive that the punishment of vice as a common crime is short sighted and without constructive value, and that eventually it must be moved over into the field of sociological study and treatment. She does not expect the change to be brought about fully in her time, but puts her endeavors in behalf of her conviction into the category of things of which it has been written:

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

N. Y. Elevator Strike Arbiter Has Wide Experience in Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 12—The naming of Ferdinand A. Silcox, chief of the U. S. Forest Service as arbiter of wages and working hours in the New York Building Service strike appeared to be an anomalous move until Mr. Silcox's former services to labor were discovered today.

In fact, it develops, Mr. Silcox, before his appointment as chief guardian of the nation's forests spent almost as much time settling industrial disputes as he did in forestry. His success in the labor field has led to mention of his name as a possible Secretary of Labor to succeed Frances Perkins, should she step out before the Roosevelt Administration is concluded. The forest service chief's friends today pointed out that success in bringing the New York strike to a close would undoubtedly strengthen his chances for the cabinet post.

Mr. Silcox worked with the forest service from 1905 to 1917, advancing to the position of district forester for the Rocky Mountain region. When the war broke, he was just ready to sail for France, with the forestry unit when he was appointed by the Secretary of Labor and the U. S. Shipping Board to enter a partially new field. They sent him to Seattle to handle labor relations in the shipyards and at the same time to direct spruce production for airplanes.

After the war, Mr. Silcox continued in the new field, becoming director of industrial relations for the U. S. Typothetae of America and later holding a similar position with the New York Employing Printers' Association, the post he left when President Roosevelt appointed him chief of the forest service.

Three Nevadans to a Car

There are more motor cars per capita in Nevada than any other state—one to 2.92 persons.

She Got a New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

by you to the Chief Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado."

Frank and Efficient

The two things that strike the reader of such a notice are first, its frankness, and second, its efficiency. There is no concealment of what is being done and, furthermore, when the political clearances are received, noted, and cross-indexed, the central Democratic administration has a record not only of the jobholder's own status, but of the endorsement of the local Democratic politician as well.

Careful check can be made of the number of plums which have fallen to each congressman and senator as well as to more humble workers. Under this remarkable system, statistical studies can be made also, as to the geographical distribution of the patronage.

Ali Baba With An Adding Machine

This brings up the whole history of the Roosevelt Administration in connection with spoils. Where it has surpassed all those that went before, so far as veteran Washington observers can judge, is in the cool efficiency with which it has been accomplished. It is Andrew Jackson using a card index; Ali Baba with an adding machine.

A strong case can be made out to the effect that what the new-deal Democrats set out to do was, in general, the customary procedure of all American parties who had been long excluded from power. What has happened under Roosevelt is pretty much what happened under the Harding Plunderbund. Indeed, where Harding surrounded himself with unsavory characters, in some cases guilty of actual graft, most people will agree that the so-called "brain trust" has been motivated by personal idealism.

You Scratch My Back

But the old spoils system has been retained, and with it a unique addition given to it by James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and his assistant, Emil Hurja. This is its frankness and efficiency. Illogically enough, perhaps, it is this very openness that has raised the public's gorge, with the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt's supporter, Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, that it would cost the party "millions of votes" in the election.

It may be that much the same spoils distribution took place under previous administrations, Senator Norris seems to say, but at least they had the decency to be apologetic about it.

There are no apologies from Mr. Farley or Mr. Hurja. They believe sincerely in what they have done, and are doing.

Personally Warming

Opponents of Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal have attempted to make a sort of ogre out of Mr. Farley. This is absurd. Those who know him intimately have a far different impression; he is felt to be perfectly honest, personally agreeable, and—always logical.

Mr. Hurja, in turn, is cultured and charming socially. Distribution of patronage is an inherent part of America's political system, these men argue; it has been so since the foundation of the Republic; why should it not be done openly and efficiently?

Such a defense is one thing, and the carrying out of the actual spoils system is quite another. Some two years ago The Christian Science Monitor carried a description of what was happening in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation after Mr. Hurja took over its "personnel office" and began the work of job redistribution.

With scrupulous care, Mr. Hurja and his aides, ironically termed "personnel officers," examined the documentary data which each member of the big staff had on file with the federal agency. They had been given special offices, and outside them all day sat hungry office seekers, waiting to pounce on any job that was thrown to them. A virtual reign of terror seized the more humble workers in the RFC as they shrank from the good-natured Mr. Hurja's smile, in passing him in the corridors. Those in higher places watched the development with disgust. The meek stenographer, typing away in some remote corner of the big RFC offices, shuddered to think that at that very moment, perhaps, the jolly eye of Mr. Hurja and his chubby hands were passing over her record, noting that she had never had a political alliance, and marking her post for some bona fide Democrat with "political clearance."

No Room Left for Doubt

When Mr. Hurja had finished with the RFC there was no shadow of doubt that every employee therein knew on which side his political bread was buttered.

Other political hatchet-men were installed in the so-called "personnel" offices of other bureaus. There they quietly worked, like worms at the center of an apple, and nobody can deny that what they did was done efficiently.

Julien N. Friant, Mr. Hurja's assistant, is doing the job for the CCC camps; and others have been scattered widely about.

In the face of these activities, the recorded statements of Mr. Farley fall into two categories. First are bold attempts at justification of the process, which have been made frequently, and have about them a refreshing frankness. Second, is a plea for better workers in government. There seems to be no conception that there is any contradiction in these views.

Thus, Mr. Farley wrote in July, 1933:

The Enigma of Politics

"Patronage is a reward to those who have worked for party victory. It is also an assistance in building up the party machinery for the next election."

Those words recall Jackson.

But, on the other hand, Mr. Farley, before the graduating class of the high school in Stony Point, N. Y., last year declared that "the time has come when government must perform such difficult tasks that it must call to its service the best trained and most competent public servants that can be found."

Just how these two desires can be reconciled is yet one of the enigmas of politics; indeed, it is a riddle that can't be answered.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	65.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	51.99	5.77	8-11 p. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	Daily, 7-10 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays).
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
YV8RB	Baraquisimeto, Venezuela	50.90	5.90	6 to 10 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.42	5.95	5:30-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	8:30-11 p. m.
XEVI	Mexico City	50.17	5.98	Tues., Fri., 9-11 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	4:55 to 10:40 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D. R.	49.76	6.03	Approx. 8-10 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	8-10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.50	6.05	6 to 8 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-8 p. m.; 11 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	8 to 11 p. m.
DJM	Zeesen, Germany	49.34	6.08	3-4:55 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4-11 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	49.06	6.12	7:30-9 p. m.
GSL	Daventry, England	49.10	6.11	2:30 to 3:45 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	" to 10 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	7 to 11:30 p. m. (or later)
W3XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABP	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
CO9WR	Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba	47.69	6.29	evenings, irregularly.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6 to 10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun., 9:20 p. m., Tuesdays
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8-9 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XECR	Mexico City, Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	35.42	8.47	7:30-10:30 p. m., irreg.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Irreg. near 6 a. m.
HAT4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-7 p. m.; 9-11 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 8-10:30 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15 to 5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays.
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.48	9.53	5-8 a. m.; 3-6 p. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	4:55-10:45 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	4:55-9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-7:30 a. m., except Sun.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	4-5:45; 6-8; 10-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10:30 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon to 8 p. m. (Sun., 7).
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays 1-3; 4-9 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.25	9.60	Tests nights, irregularly.
CB960	Santiago, Chile	31.25	9.60	Irreg., 8-11:30 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	5:45; 6-7:30 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	31.09	9.65	Near 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.00	9.66	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m.
DJI	Zeesen, Germany	31.00	9.67	5 to 7 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-9:30 p. m. (Sat. 12-2 p. m.)
DJJ	Zeesen, Germany	29.88	10.04	2 to 4 p. m.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	2:30-4 p. m.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	Sun., 7-10 a. m.
CEC	Santiago, Cchile	28.12	10.67	7-8 p. m.; Sun., 8:30-9 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Mid.-1 a. m.; irregular other times.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 4:30-5 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	Mornings (Sun. 8-11 a. m.)
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6:15 p. m.-1 a. m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	12:15-5:45, 6-8, 10-11 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5:30-6 p.m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p.m.
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.41	11.80	6:00-10:30 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma" Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	8:15 a. m.-12:15 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	Approx. 8 a. m.-11 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	9 a. m. to noon.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5 to 9 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	25.26	11.87	Nr., 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., irreg.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a.m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.53	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:08 p. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
HJ5ABE	Cali, Colombia	21.43	14.00	6 to 10:30 p. m., irregularly.
GBP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	9 a. m. to noon
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.73	15.20	8 to 11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:10-11:10 a. m., irreg.
GBI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-2:15 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	1 to 6 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina			Tests afternoons and evenings, irreg.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	2-3 p. m.; Sun., 10:30 a. m.-4 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	8 to 11:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	16.84	17.79	6-8:45; 9-10:15 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	11.84	25.34	2 to 6 p. m.

Philadelphia Mayor Opens Police Cleanup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—Both racketeers and police officers who are affording them protection are known to Mayor S. Davis Wilson, he declared at exercises at which several policemen were promoted on March 10.

"They need not think they are kidding me," the Mayor remarked, "I cannot smash the system all at once, but within the next few months you will see a police bureau headed by men who have been loyal to their duties."

Two of the officers promoted were among those who have won the Bok Award for meritorious police service. One of them has received it twice, first in 1933 for his part in solving a bank holdup and second in 1935 for his work in ending the reign of a local gang. He is detective Harry E. Peltz, who was promoted to detective sergeant.

Opera Star 'Walks Out' On Movie Producers

DETROIT, March 12 (AP)—Grace Moore said yesterday that she is "walking out" on her motion picture contract until "Hollywood learns to treat me more like a human being and less like a machine." The singer is here for a concert tonight.

"In the last picture I made in Hollywood," she said in an interview with the Detroit News, "they made me sing all day and milk a cow in the bargain. I don't mind milking a cow or two in the course of a day, but also to sing all day is something else. I have another public besides that one in Hollywood."

Miss Moore plans to return to New York after her concert here, and to sail in a few weeks for Europe where she is booked for a number of appearances this spring and summer.

'Heart Balm' Law Voided By Use of Wrong Word

PITTSBURGH, March 12 (AP)—A court ruling here held that a one-letter mistake in Pennsylvania's new "heart balm" law makes it virtually impossible to sue anyone in the state for alienation of affections.

The error, the use of "of" instead of "or," passed three readings of both houses of the legislature, which intended to outlaw "shakedown" suits but to leave near relatives liable if they caused a family break. The use of the wrong word, Judge John P. Egan ruled, means that those now liable must be parents, brothers or sisters, who also are parents, brothers, or sisters of a foster parent—a very limited field. Use of "or" would have left the near relatives liable.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 54c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Southern colonial, charming garden, 11 rooms, 4 baths; owner leaving; extreme sacrifice; sale, lease or furnished summer rental SUZANNE GRDINEY, 19 Purchase St. Rye 671.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-122, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CHOICE bachelor apt. for 1 or 2, available June to Oct.; 5 windows, garden; 1 hr. from N. Y.; $35 per mo. Address F. M. MASON 245 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

N. Y. C., 38 E. 85th St. (Apt. 6-D)—Exquisitely furnished five rooms, two baths, three exposures; until October 1st. BLUM. Telephone Butterfield 8-3924.

BEAUTY SHOPS

SMITH BEAUTY SHOPPES
1126 Boylston St., 711 Boylston St., Boston
All Branches Beauty Culture
Expert Operators

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Will board and lovingly care for child; private home; near schools. Box X-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—3 and 4-room furnished camp bungalows on a private 200-acre fruit farm, 40 miles from New York City; privacy. Box A-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Middle-aged woman, good home in exchange for light housekeeping; two adults. SOMerset 0984-J.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Two three-quarter couches and silk floss mattresses, excellent condition. 11 Norway St., Suite 3. Ken. 8158.

FURNITURE

GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds, great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 229 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CLASSIFIED advertising bookkeeper wanted for full or part time; state experience, salary expected. Box B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

FLUSHING, L. I., 24 Min. to N. Y. C.—8 rooms, garage; all modern improvements; completely redecorated; select neighborhood. Tel. Fl. 9-6164, or ROBERT BOYLE, Fl. 9-0621.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE PLACE—Comfortable 8-room house, barn, ample garage space, large workshop, electric lights, oil burning furnace, hardwood floors; about 12 acres; fine view; low price to settle an estate. HENRY T. COE, Executor, Putney, Vt.

SEBAGO LAKE—MAINE
45-Acre island, thickly wooded. Ideal for private lodge, boys' or girls' camp. Best salmon fishing in New England. FRED GILLIATT, 180 Danforth St., Portland, Maine.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive accommodations for 2 or 3 adults; detached modern house, near subway; private bath optional; porch; garage; homelike; reas. MORSE, 857 E. 19th St.

MT.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

New Spring Swagger

COATS and SUITS

Many Styles to Choose From

$6.90 to $14.75

J. C. PENNEY CO.

WEST MAIN ST., MERIDEN

MIDDLETOWN

Wetherbee & Conroy

346 MAIN STREET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK

189 MAIN STREET

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.

Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man

319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'

HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.

"America's Finest Anthracite"

24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

NEW CANAAN

It is one's duty to look one's best. Let us help you get good results.

LOUISE BEAUTY SHOP

COLONIAL BLDG., RAILROAD AVE. NEW CANAAN Tel. 7

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE., 2-4 daily except Saturday.

Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

The John E. Bassett & Co.

Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Specialized Automotive Service

IGNITION, BRAKES, RADIATORS, CARBURETORS, RADIO, SHOCK ABSORBERS

AUTO ELECTRIC

Sales and Service Company

120 Goffe Street 8-4141

Phillips STORE Everyday Prices

Squibbs Denial Cream ... .32
Worcester Salt Tooth Paste .27
Lucky Tiger Shampoo .39
Mitcham Lavender Sets 1.00

47 CENTER STREET Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

For Smartness and Economy!

3 and 4-PIECE MAN-TAILORED SUITS Priced From $24.75

Muriel's

808 CHAPEL STREET

MANHATTAN Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.

Our Work Speaks for Itself

80 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

QuinnipiaC COAL Co.

A trial will convince you.

GULF OILS 'blue' COAL KOPPERS COKE

Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

PAUL H. TAYLOR

Insurance Adviser

185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

We enjoy serving Readers of the Monitor

WEST HAVEN TRUCKING COMPANY

MOVING and STORAGE

435 CONGRESS AVE. 6-0343

The LEEPER Co.

All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning

42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.

138 TEMPLE ST.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS

PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE

CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
87 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns

24 Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

André & John

Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE

New Location

53 WALL STREET, NORWALK

Outfitters to Men and Boys

We Have a Reputation for Carrying

FRESH CANDY

SCHRAFFT'S, WHITMAN'S, and OUR OWN MAKE

MEAD'S DRUG STORE

Frost Bldg., 520 West Ave., Norwalk

J. I. MALLETTE

SPECIALTY SHOP

"MisSimplicity" Combination

Featuring the Low Back—Lace or Swami Top

$2.95 — $7.00

Free alterations by experienced Corsetiere

88 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

Exclusive Agents in Stamford for the Famous Worsted Tex Suits and Knit Tex Topcoats

$30 and $35

FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Stamford Bedding Co.

456 MAIN STREET

Boston Post Road

Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order

TEL. 40241

MILLER'S FOUR IN ONE SHOP

35 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 4-4196

GIFTS

Draperies, Comfortables, Spreads, Quaker Dinner Cloths, Lamps and Novelty Pillows

WATERBURY

OUR yarn department is ready to serve you with the best to be obtained for knitting and crocheting. We especially recommend

BEAR BRAND YARNS

Here are a few of the outstanding yarns being used for spring and summer wear
Angel Crepe—Cassimere Sport Yarn
French Zephyr—Shetland Floss
Germantown
Twinkle Crepe—Paisley Tweed

To customers who buy all the yarn required for a garment here at one time we will give a special discount of 10% off all regular prices.

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.

WATERBURY, CONN

"WEAR-EVER" SPRING SALE

—featuring six new items at reduced prices for *the month of March!*

HOWLAND-HUGHES

THE MILLER & PECK CO.

The New

Nelly Don Spring Frocks

Have Just Arrived

See these smart warm weather styles—you're sure to like them. We have your size.

PERRYS

DRY CLEANING *Is Odorless, Is Cleaner, Stays Clean Longer*

Try It and See for Yourself

PERRY'S LAUNDRY

41 Jefferson Street Dial 3-3161—3-3162

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

229 WEST MAIN STREET

Our aim is to please you. Everything for your car—at the lowest possible price to cut down your auto expenses. We are equipped to give you Super-Service and are on duty 24 hours daily. Tires, Batteries, Radios, Heaters, Lubrication, Brake Service, Light Adjustments, Wheel Balancing.

PHONE 3-4161 JOHN F. SHEA, Manager

ARCTICS ARE NOT KIND TO YOUR SHOES

Bring your shoes in and let us give them a Spring Cleaning.

OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING AND SHOE REPAIRING CO.

26 BANK STREET Phone 4-9443

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS

Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.

MAIN OFFICE

13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111

BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS PHOTO PRINT CO.

PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Hopkins Beauty Salon

Marie C. Little

All Branches of Beauty Culture

Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.

SALE!

Forged Shears and Scissors

Made to Sell From 75c to $1.25

35c each

3 for $1.00

Sizes from 3½ to 8 inches
Every possible style included

STREET FLOOR

Visit our rearranged Furniture Floor

See the Maple Room and the New Home

Whitney's

ALBANY, NEW YORK

Cotrell and Leonard Inc.

472 BROADWAY

Noteworthy savings on new Spring Apparel in the

104th Anniversary Sale!

March 12 Through March 21

The Sherwin-Williams Co.

PAINT HEADQUARTERS

Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street

Tel. 4-4163

DAVID'S

34 NORTH PEARL ST.

SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

AUBURN

HATS

Stetson—Knox—Catalina—Draper are exclusive with us in Auburn

SUITS

are in the limelight for Spring wear.

Trade at

LuNETTE SHOP (SHERMAN)

BINGHAMTON

SANITONE

Guaranteed as advertised in the GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE

Perfection Dry Cleaning Co.

NORTH FLORAL AVE. DIAL 6-2393

Superior

WYOMING ANTHRACITE

"The same coal from the same mine all the time"

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

'blue coal'

BETTER HEAT and BIG SAVINGS

D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.

Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

SISSON'S OFFERS MEN'S

ROGERS PEET CLOTHES

Mighty few top quality brands still outside our fold.

Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.

ESTABLISHED 1842

LOCKTITE

ROOFING & SUPPLY CORP.

D. T. HOLLOWAY, *Pres.-Treas.*

ROOFING AND BUILDING SUPPLIES

21 Glenwood Ave. Dial 6-2369

Barnes Flower Shop

EASTER LILIES

RIVIERA THEATRE BUILDING

C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Syracuse Shop
Phone 7-4045 203 E. Jefferson St.
Phone 2-8369

EASTER APRIL 12TH

The greatest dress-up occasion of the year demands careful preparation. You can assemble a most pleasing wardrobe from our newly arrived spring costumes and accessories

at McLEAN'S

SHOWING:

for the First Time

Smart, Different, Low-Heeled Dress Shoes by I. MILLER

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.

40 COURT STREET Dial 4-3314

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

Prince Matchabelli

Bronxville's Representative

EDGAR S. BELLIS

PHARMACY

116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil

Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

HARRY P. HOBLIN

INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares

Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

General Insurance

NO account too small
service too great

BAXTER & PLATE

349 East 149th St. Mott Haven 9-8145
New York City Yonkers 4883

Fine Stationers
Party Novelties and Favors
Gifts, Games and Toys

THE QUILL PEN

115 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678

COAL WOOD OIL

GRAMATAN FURNACE FUEL OILS

Masons' and Builders' Supplies

Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.

73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

D. STRUSS Inc.

Fancy Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables

56 Pondfield Road
Tel. 5650

Heinz Food Products

The Famous 57 VARIETIES

WILLIAM Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics

71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches

CLEANING PRESSING

DULETO THE TAILOR

40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers

Proprietor Service

65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe

INCORPORATED

100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Grant 7431, 10 to 3 daily.

Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

EDWARDS

for

Fashion 'Firsts'

SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER and BUFFALO

Anthracite

EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke

EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.

MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

HELEN WEIDT SHOP

Now Showing

SPRING SUITS, COATS, DRESSES AND HATS

Gor-Jus Hosiery, 69c, 79c and $1.00

Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings

1347 JEFFERSON AVENUE GA. 6097

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN

SEMET COKE SOLVAY

Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.

Genesee at Main CL 7900

Need PRINTING *in a Hurry?*

Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia

BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

WIESE, *Florist*

Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Easter Time

Spring time is cleaning time. That is our business to help you. Send us your light weight garments to be ready for Easter and the warm weather.

We have installed a Corn Cob Meal method of cleaning furs and fur trimmed garments. This is the "Furriers Method" of cleaning.

We specialize in cleaning rugs; both Oriental and Domestic, Furniture, Drapes and Curtains.

We Demoth and Moth proof all of these articles.

We have a modern Cold Storage Vault, fully covered by Insurance for the safe keeping of your furs and winter clothing.

For particulars call us and we will gladly give you the best cleaning service obtainable.

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. *Miraclaners*

West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

PARKSIDE 9834 TIRE REPAIRING

HOMER'S SERVICE

2724 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GASOLINES - OILS - ACCESSORIES
BATTERIES AND RECHARGING
TIRES AND TUBES

Clarence N. Wagonblott—Warren R. Clark
Proprietors

DIXON & ADAMS

Tires Anti-Freezes

GAS SUNOCO OILS

Batteries—Repairing
Complete Lubricating Service

1152 MICHIGAN AVENUE GR. 9845

GEORGE GRADER

'blue coal'
Semet-Solvay Coke
Light Carting

51 W. NORTHRUP PL. PA. 6796

ELMIRA

Half Price Days

Start Tomorrow at

EDGCOMB'S

Main Street, Elmira

Let Us Supply Your

Grocery Needs

We Deliver

COXE'S GROCERY

Fifth and Columbia

Pay Cash — It Pays

TRY IT

WERDENBERG'S

Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys

200 WEST WATER STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

The Very Best in Foods

PRIME MEATS MONARCH FOODS
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Courteous Treatment Fair Prices

PUTMAN'S MARKET

21 SOUTH MAIN ST. GLOVERSVILLE

JAMESTOWN

Spring Hats

for Young Men and Men Who Never Grow Old

JOHN A. JONES

MEN'S WEAR

305 N. MAIN STREET

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FRUITS—VEGETABLES

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We Appreciate Your Patronage

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For Men | For Women | For Children

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Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

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BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK

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UPHOLSTERING

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"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"

WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM

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TAILORED SHIRTS

$16.75 and up

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Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Fashion Shoe Shop

FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

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Have You Neglected Your Car?

Have It Washed—Simonized—Lubricated

Now that Spring is on its way.

Sinclair Service Station

FRED HARRIGAN, *Prop.*

Grove Street, Corner Merrick Road
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See the St. Patrick's Day Window at

CAROL GREEN'S

Just to Show You How Lovely GREEN Can Be in

Bags, Flowers, Gloves, Blouses

60 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

VAN ROON'S

90 SO. MAIN ST. Phone Fpt. 2045

Featuring FLEXEE Foundations
FAY MISS Brassieres
Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie—
And Sportswear

Our Merchandise Is Now Reduced for Clearance

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Incorporated

Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher

Your Patronage Is Appreciated

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131 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 1946

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A Reliable Freeport Market For Over 32 Years

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GREAT NECK TRUST CO.

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Great Neck Sheet Metal Work

Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing

470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

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COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT

Good Food

Courteous Service Cleanliness

26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

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Howland Funeral Service

Robert M. Howland, Inc.

Forty-six Greenwich Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Tel. Hempstead 184

GARDEN SUPPLIES

Fertilizers of All Kinds

Garden Tools, Seeds, Wheelbarrows

H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.

Hardware, Linoleum, Housewares

278 Front St. Ph. Hempstead 7720

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.

Dealers in

Building Materials

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers

Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*

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Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

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Wholesale and Retail

Groceries and Delicatessen

Fruit and Vegetables

Tel. Hempstead 7834 We Deliver

162 Jerusalem Ave. (Opp. Spencer Place)

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.

The New Shoe Store

Established 1910

32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT

Exclusive but not expensive

LUSH PHARMACY

FRONT and MAIN STREETS

DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE $.45

Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles

Free delivery

Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

LEE-DAVID, Inc.

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NEW SMART SPRING MILLINERY

Suits — Dresses — Blouses — Skirts
Youthful Half Sizes

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Distributors of

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TEXACO GAS and OIL

Franklin and Bedell Streets
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

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82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

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Manufacturers of

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Orders Promptly Delivered

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

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Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.

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Offers You

Dresses—Suits—Coats

Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices

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Keep Your Home Up-to-Date with New Hardware and Household Furnishings.

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Spirella Foundation Garments

Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
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Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers

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The Powder Puff Beauty Shop

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All work done by competent operators. You will enjoy the atmosphere.

Having a St. Patrick's Party?

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.

Has just the right Invitations, Table Decorations, Place Cards, Favors, Prizes, to make your party a success.

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Registered Corsetiere

A garment for every type figure. Free alterations on any price garment. Apparel and accessories for Matron and Miss. Dresses in half sizes.

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Ratner's Millinery Now Showing

1 Flight Up | 375 Sunrise Highway

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- Hardware
- Housefurnishings
- Floor Coverings
- Nu Enamel Paints
- Complete line of Garden Tools

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Send It to the Laundry

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NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

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Socony Products
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Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil

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STEAM, GAS and HOT WATER HEATING—OIL BURNERS

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A&P

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HOME MADE PIES
HOME MADE BREAD

A trial will convince you

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SWEZY Coal and Feed Company

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TYDOL Fuel Oil

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Now Is the Time for Your Change to Spring Lubricants

Specialized lubrication by specially trained men.

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Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149

Launderers and Dry Cleaners

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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

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Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry

Code Number 31-78

"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"

WE BUY OLD GOLD

217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

Tishman's

Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215 31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0881
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0458

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Specializing in HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

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INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
105-14 LIBERTY AVE.

• LIPSCHUTZ •
Stationers
FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
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Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

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GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
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for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes
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MARIE BUTTNER
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PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY
HEgeman 3-7066
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31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

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Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Curtains and Blankets Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 3944
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EXPERT DRY CLEANING
One-Day Service
No Shrinkage, Fading or Odor
Call and Delivery
MERRETT CLEANERS
60 N. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 133

Homestead Candies
Celebrate St. Patrick's Day With Our Delicious Home-Made Candies
29 NORTH PARK AVE. R. V. C. 3749

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Specialized Lubrication
North Park and Grande Avenue Tel. 7849

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
NEWPORT & COLLIER, Prop.
NEWPORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS DELCO BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
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TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"

Empire Tailoring Co.
101 MAMARONECK AVENUE
MADE TO ORDER
Ladies' Coats, Men's Clothes
Fur Glazed and Repaired

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F. E. HOLMES & SON
P. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
80 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

MONARCH Finer FOODS
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6260-61

Oldest Established Jewelers Mount Vernon in
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
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Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

CHAMBERS GAS RANGES
"Cook with Gas Turned Off"
SOWERSBY APPLIANCE CO.
186 GRAMATAN AVE.
OAK. 8151 OPEN EVENINGS

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SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream.
Phones—Mount Vernon Oakwood 8600
Yonkers Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

LUDVIG PAULSON
Carpenter and Builder
NEW CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRING
Remodelling, Roofing and All Work Pertaining to the Home
612 South 8th Avenue Hil. 2407

James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor
THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

A Thought Now About Your Spring Requirements in Furs
Will Save You Money—and Avoid Rush and Delay Later
Consult BEREY
(Fur Craftsman of Reliability)
Prospect, cor. Crary Ave. Oakwood 2554

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Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
BRIDGE STREET
TEL. 3111

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The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

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Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
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Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
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210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

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NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

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Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

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Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry
INCORPORATED
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVENUE and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
NOT connected with any other Individual Laundry

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The Most HEAT, with the Least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

Why Experiment?
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

You'll Find
Adorable Cottons, "Goin' to Town" Ensembles—everything to make Spring Fascinating, at the
JANE DRAKE SHOP
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
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(Opp. Westchester Station)

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Importer—
Oriental Rugs of Merit
RUGS and CARPETS
CLEANED—REPAIRED—STORED
706 North Ave. New Rochelle 5965
Broadloom Carpets
Telephone New Rochelle 3022

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Greeting Cards
362 North Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

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Formerly with Bonwit Teller and Joseph
Ready-to-Wear Custom Order
Two Hamilton Avenue at North Avenue
New Rochelle 5477

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

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9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

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•
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BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
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1597 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Ave. "M"
Mansfield 6-7620

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

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CUTAWAY SUITS
HAND TAILORED, $34.50
ALL SIZES EXCELLENT VALUES
Featured especially for Church Ushers
SPATS, SILK GLOVES and other accessories
COLIN BROS.
1076 Flatbush Avenue, Nr. Beverly Road
Buckminster 2-1176

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

Christine Langevin and Louise Chubb
Loutine Dress Shoppe
55 SNYDER AVENUE
Corner Bedford Avenue One Flight Up
BUckminster 2-9444
Fashionable Dressmaking and Remodeling at Moderate Prices

NB None Better
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.

EDWARD I. DIAMOND
Announces the Grand Opening of a New
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
Located at
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Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

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FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
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DISPENSING OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

ANNA-MIA, Inc.

BUtterfield 8-4684
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up.

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR
WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL MILK
Delivered at your door at 13c per quart.
Sealed for Your Protection.
Try Our Butter and Eggs.
WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
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for All Occasions
MORAVIAN FLORIST
XAVIER KIRCHOFFER, Prop.
We Deliver
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Job, Book, Magazine PRINTING
16 Park Avenue, Port Richmond
Tel. GIbraltar 2-2500

ST. GEORGE
An Invitation
is extended to you to meet Mr. Stanlea, formerly with Antoine of Fifth Avenue, New York City, specializing in Artistic Hair Styling.
ANNE GRENNIE BEAUTY SALON
148 Bay Street 119 Central Avenue
St. George Tel. St. George 7-1882

PEEKSKILL
CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE CADILLAC LA SALLE
RIZZUTO MOTOR CO.
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
D. RIZZUTO, Pres. PHONES 351-352

Windsor Dress Shop
900 SOUTH STREET Phone 56
FASHION FIRST
We invite you to visit a FORMAL SPRING OPENING of our newly remodeled store on Saturday, March 14th
For this occasion we have assembled a collection of Dresses, Coats and Suits of which we feel justly proud.

When in Need of Something for THE BABY
Visit our infants' department for a complete selection.
John R. Jones Store
12-16 N. DIVISION STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
(Continued)

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Phone 1387

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Funeral Director
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The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

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BARNARD'S PHARMACY
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for care of the hair, face and hands
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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

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FINE CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
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Command Attention
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CROSLEY
Electric Refrigerators
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NEW YORK

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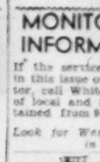
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The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri., and Sat.

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Fruit and Vegetable Markets
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SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
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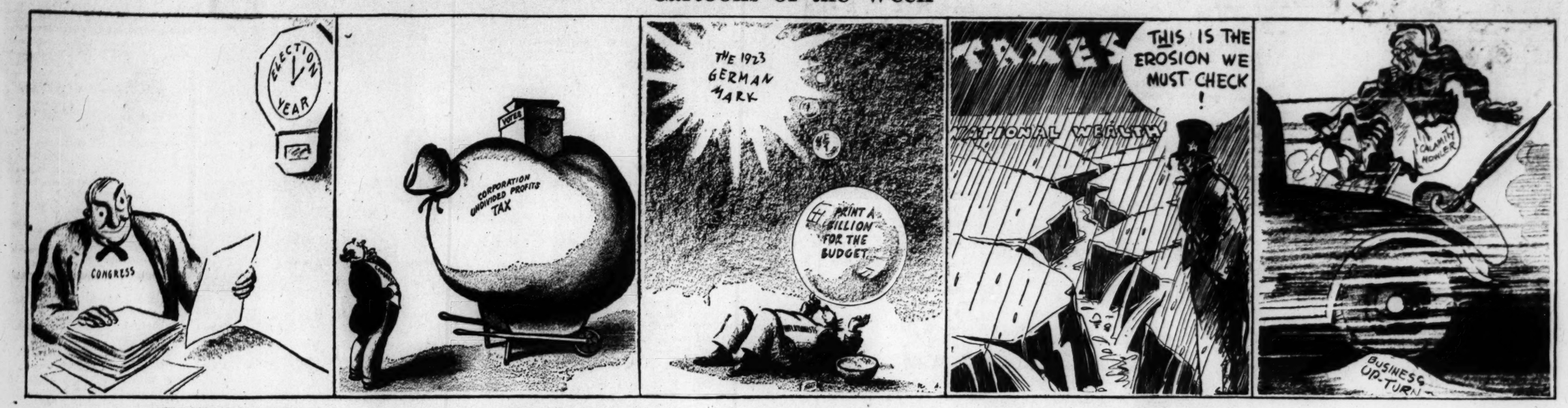
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

TO LEARN obeying is the fundamental art of governing. —CARLYLE

Daily Features

A FACE that cannot smile is never good. —MARTIAL

Cartoons of the Week



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
With One Eye on the Clock

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
A Big Load, but See What's on the Top

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
"—Forever Blowing Bubbles"

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
No Doubt About It

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean
A Silencer

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 95

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

III. Third Year of Public Ministry (continued)

2. Journeys to Jerusalem (continued)

f. Gratitude and friendship:
(1) Healing in Perea:
(a) Woman with infirmity, Lu. 13:10-17
(b) Dropsical man, Lu. 14:1-6
(c) Ten lepers, Samaria, Lu. 17:11-19
(d) Two blind men, near Jericho, Mt. 20:29-34; Lu. 18:35-43
(e) Blind Bartimæus, Mk. 10:46-52
(f) Man blind from birth, Jno., ch. 9
(2) Jesus at Bethany:
(a) Visit to Mary and Martha, Lu. 10:33-42

Note: About the time Jesus went to Jerusalem to keep the Feast of the Dedication. Left after the feast, Jno. 10:22-39

(b) Raising of Lazarus, Jno. 11:1-52
1 Message received, vs. 1-16
2. Martha's faith, vs. 17-27
3. Mary's response, vs. 28-37
4. The dead raised, vs. 38-44
5. The Jews' response, vs. 45-52
(c) Withdrawal to Ephraim, on the Jordan, to avoid the snares and malice of the Jews of Jerusalem, Jno. 11:53-57
(d) Supper at Bethany, home of Simon the leper:
1. Simon, Lazarus, Martha, Jno. 12:1-2
2. Mary and Judas, Jno. 12:3-9
3. Mary anointed Jesus' feet, Mt. 26:6-13; Mk. 14:3-9; Jno. 12:2-8
4. Effect on the Jews, Jno. 12:9-11, 17-19
g. Passion Week: April 1-7, A. D. 30

Note: About 60 per cent of the four gospels is devoted to the closing year and 50 per cent to the ten days before Jesus' death.

(1) Entry into Jerusalem (Sunday):
(a) Sending two disciples, Mt. 21:1-6; Mk. 11:1-16; Lu. 19:28-34
(b) Triumphal entry, Mt. 21:5-11; Mk. 11:7-11; Lu. 19:35-38; Jno. 12:12-15
(Retirement to Bethany, Mt. 21:1-17; Mk. 11:11)
(2) Day of Authority (Monday):
(a) Cursing the fig tree (Mt. of Olives), Mt. 21:18-19; Mk. 11:12-14
(b) Second cleansing the temple (Jerusalem), Mt. 21:12-16; Mk. 11:15-18; Lu. 19:45-47
(c) Return to Bethany, Mk. 11:19
(3) Day of Controversy (Tuesday):
(a) Fig tree withered (Mt. of Olives), Mt. 21:20-22; Mk. 11:20-24
(b) Jesus' authority challenged, Mt. 21:23-27; Mk. 11:27-33; Lu. 20:1-8
(c) Parables of warning:
(1) The father and two sons, Mt. 21:28-32
(2) Wicked husbandmen, Mt. 21:33-41; Mk. 12:1-12; Lu. 20:9-19
(3) Marriage of the King's son (the wedding garment), Mt. 22:1-14; Lu. 14:16-24

(To Be Continued Daily)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Poem found—A few weeks ago, D. E. J. inquired for a poem beginning "Time's glory is to calm contending kings." Now come Mrs. M. K., of Dover, Ohio, and Esther S., of Akron, with the information that the line is from Shakespeare's *Lucrece*. Lines 939-943 follow:

Time's glory is to calm contending kings,
To unmask falsehood, and bring truth to light,
To stamp the seal of time in aged things,
To wake the morn, and sentinel the night,
To wrong the wronger till he render right. . . .

Poem wanted (Mrs. E. M. F.)—The correspondent hopes to find the poem in which are the lines:

"As effortless as woodland brooks
Send violets up and paint them blue."

Will some reader supply the information?

Downward inflection (J. T. L.)—The correspondent writes:

Is it not correct and logical to completely drop the voice, as at a period, just after reading a complete statement? For example, it would seem that there should be downward inflections in the following:

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for time to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home."

The following pertinent advice is quoted from *The Speech Arts*, by Craig:

Use downward inflections at the end of sentences to express affirmation of conviction. Avoid using downward inflections within the sentence itself, for each downward inflection gives a sense of definiteness and finality to the thought phrase, and, therefore, the continued use of the downward inflection within the sentence tends to bring about a disconnected and sometimes stern note to the speech.

Use slight upward inflections within the sentence to indicate that the thought is complete. An upward inflection at the end of every thought phrase within the sentence serves to sustain the thought,—that is, to hold the ideas together and to give unity to the sentence thought. Avoid making the upward inflections too marked, for you thereby will give to your speech tones an unpleasant patronizing effect. Give upward inflections at the close of sentences only when you wish to imply question, uncertainty, or doubt.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Quorum

Question: When the chairman calls the meeting to order, there is a quorum. As the meeting progresses, members leave, until less than a quorum is present. If action is then taken without anyone making the point of a quorum not being present, can such action be questioned at a later meeting by any members? Or is the action null and void without any objection?

Answer: According to Robert's Rules of Order (pages 257-260), no business can be legally transacted in the absence of a quorum. However, if the point of no quorum is not made at the meeting, how can there be agreement at a later meeting as to the fact of no quorum? If one observes absence of a quorum, it would seem necessary to establish that fact at the time. At a later meeting it might be disputed.

Guess Again Answers (40)

1. No; all are correctly spelled.
2. Yes.
3. No. Change to one of the following forms: "The stationery is white and unruled, and has a deckle edge" or "The stationery is white, unruled, and deckle-edged." The point is that items in an "A, B, and C" series should be co-ordinate (of the same kind).
4. Yes; they are spelled differently but are sounded alike.
5. Yes.
6. No; it is a poem by Tennyson.
7. Yes; the equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,901.7 miles.
8. Yes; the area of the Pacific is approximately 71,000,000 square miles, and that of the Atlantic is 34,000,000.
9. Yes.
10. No; it is the capital of Idaho. The capital of Montana is Helena.

'Who Said Spring Training?"

Monitor Camera Club, From Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

An Eager Youngster Tries Out His Equipment Prior to the Opening of the Sand-Lot Season

In Lighter Vein

Work, Work, Work!

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, nothing but work, work, work—from morning till night!"

"How long have you been at it?"

"I start tomorrow."

Oil Business

Johnson: "And you say that Jones made his money in oil?"

Thompson: "Yes; he had a barber shop on the edge of a college campus."

One Carries Two

"Mammy, whut's this hyer 'white man's burden' thing?"

"Well, since de 'pression set in, hit's been two other white men, I guess."

Perfect Combination

"I hear Alice is married; did she do well?"

"Oh yes—her husband has a dress suit and her mother-in-law runs a rooming house."

No Mental Load

"I want a book to take home with me."

"Yes, sir; something light?"

"It doesn't matter; I have my car outside."

Cause

Daughter: "Father went off in a good humor today."

Mother: "That reminds me, I forgot to ask him for some money."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Sassafras

SASSAFRAS roots and a purposeful farm boy together solved the problem of the expensive engineering textbooks the boy needed in his college courses.

In the farming area where the boy lives, sassafras grows abundantly. He found that through the merchants in his college town, he could dispose of all that he could supply. And through the boy's enthusiasm, one enterprising tearoom customer included sassafras tea as a very special attraction on her spring menu.—M. R. S., Ardmore, Okla.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Name

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER the Civil War, many offers of positions came to Robert E. Lee. At one time he was offered the presidency of an insurance company, at a salary of $50,000 a year. He promptly refused, saying that he knew nothing about the business.

"But you will not be expected to do any work," protested the representative of the insurance company. "What we wish is to use your name."

"Don't you think," said General Lee, "that if my name is worth $50,000 a year, I ought to be very careful about taking care of it?"

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: The French Government is asking the United States to consent to a reduction of the size of battleships. Will the French Government in turn consent to reduce the size of its debt to the United States?

Boston Herald: "There is no simple word," writes a Western editor, "to express what the American people want." Well, brother, how about "More"?

St. Louis Star-Times: "The end of heavy spending by the Government is in sight," says a Government official. So is the Milky Way.

Dallas News: "Herriot brings up debt to United States again."—News item. That's the debt somebody is always bringing up but never over.

Guess Again

No. 40

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is at least one of the following words misspelled: preposterous, disastrous, comparison, comparative? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the *o* long in both "droll" and "drollery"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English: "The stationery is white, unruled, and has a deckle edge"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Are "time" and "thyme" hononyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are "agree" and "acquiesce" synonymous? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Was *Enoch Arden* written by George Eliot? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. At the equator is the circumference of the earth less than 25,000 miles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is the area of the Pacific Ocean more than twice that of the Atlantic? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Are the words "tortoise," "terrapin," and "turtle" properly applied to land species, fresh water species, and marine species, respectively? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is Boise the capital of Montana? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Antidote for War

"The world has never before felt so much the uselessness of war. What it lacks is the wisdom, the restraint, the sense of values, which should accompany that conviction. Why should it not learn these things? Why should not real Christianity be preached? And if it is, why should it not succeed in this, as it has in undertakings of no less difficulty?"—*Abbé Ernest Dimnet.*

The League

"The League is at least a going concern, and few nations, except the United States of America, have refused to take it seriously as a first stage in world organization."—*Lyman Bryson.*

Breaking Down Barriers

"Broadcasting the culture of other nations helps us to understand their thoughts."—*Guglielmo Marconi.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Havana, Cuba

THE Sundial article telling of the manager of a London store who exchanged a used picnic kit for a new one, reminds the writer of something that happened in Havana.

While visiting this city, a woman purchased a bottle of perfume, with the intention of giving it as a present. Upon returning to the United States, she found that the bottle was only half full, even though sealed. She immediately communicated with the writer, who in turn sent a letter to the department store where the purchase had been made.

A few days later, much to the surprise of the writer, a new bottle of perfume was received by mail. No questions were asked by this store, nor was there a request for the return of the bottle previously purchased.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Double Twenty

A DOUBLE "Twenty Questions" game is fun when you have a dozen or more players divided into two groups, in two separate rooms.

Each group sends out one person. The two delegates agree on the object or idea to be guessed, and each proceeds to the opponent's group. Any number of questions may be asked, in any order, the answers being restricted to "Yes," "No," and "I don't know." The first group to guess correctly claps loudly, and keeps the delegate from the other group, as well as getting back its own delegate.

Each group then chooses another to send out, and the game proceeds. The larger group at the end of the game is the winner.—Mrs. F. B. H., Cambridge, Mass.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bath*

By LE PELLEY

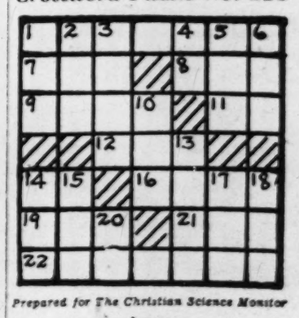
BE SURE TO WASH THOSE ELBOWS —
ONLY THE LEFT ONE IS SOILED, MOM —
YOU WASH THEM BOTH — I DON'T SEE HOW YOU GOT SO COVERED WITH MUD !
I'M NOT SO BAD CONSIDERING ALL THE MUD IN THE WORLD THAT I DIDN'T GET ON ME
UNLESS YOU STOP TALKING AND GET BUSY, I'LL COME UP THERE AND GIVE YOU A GOOD SCRUBBING MYSELF !!!
GOODNESS SAKE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge, We've Felt the Same Way About It*

By CARMACK

Sponge got after me today for barking every time the doorbell rings —
"Well," I said, "how do I know who's at the door? It might be someone that didn't belong there, and I consider it my duty as a watchdog to bark and tell them to skedaddle" —
Then she wanted to know if it was necessary for me to bark so loud, and I said, "It certainly is, because I want them to know that I mean business—otherwise they might not skedaddle" —
And that was the end of the discussion —
Carmack

Crossword Puzzle No. 213



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Capable of extension
7. Form of emotion
8. Lubricate
9. A plant
11. Jumbled type
12. To steep
14. Mystic ejaculation
16. Jolt
19. Bony rod
21. A charge
22. Dainty

Down

1. Appendage
2. Female of the sheep
3. Approach
4. Maiden loved by Zeus
5. Border
6. Hebrew judge
10. Nose
13. Variety of calcium carbonate
14. Native metal
15. Unit of length
17. Human beings
18. Fondle
20. Exist

The solution will be found elsewhere.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

King's Questions

HUMANITY'S love of romance—and its reluctance even to think about another war—have combined to push the critical European situation temporarily into the background in large areas of British and American thought. Doubtless the announcement in the House of Commons that King Edward VIII desired "the contingency of his marriage" be taken into account in fixing royal revenues was not intended to wean fearful folk from war rumors. Provision for the King's expenses are made in the civil list at the beginning of every reign and this might be considered routine business. Yet today royal romance—or rather the mere possibility of it—rules the headlines even when France is threatening to leave the League and Europe's statesmen are preparing for Saturday's momentous meeting.

Mystery is added to romance. For speculation which has at various times married Edward to half a dozen princesses and almost as many commoners is again titillating popular interest. Although His Majesty has given no real assurance that he intends to marry anybody, the question everywhere is "Who is she?" One London paper sums it up by printing a gigantic question mark labeled "Her Majesty the Queen." Surely few would criticize people who escape from almost intolerable interrogations of war and peace into pleasant guessing about romance. Yet we may believe that whatever the answer, this question is really less vital than another just posed by King Edward, in which he appears more interested.

The King visited the Glasgow slums and the new luxury liner Queen Mary on the same day. After examining the modern marvels of shipbuilding, he asked:

> How do you reconcile a world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?

Has anyone put the problem more succinctly? Lord Melchett, reporting this statement at a dinner of the Institute of Metals in London, said, "That is the problem we have to solve, and it is useless to go out and solve scientific problems if we cannot solve that." We must demur slightly; science and invention have not been useless. They have brightened the condition even of the slums. But not in any way that can be considered satisfactory; we cannot really reconcile a world capable of producing the Queen Mary with the human misery and degradation still accepted as natural—or, worse still, ignored.

This world of modern science is still like a savage handling marvelous machines. Our social engineering has still to catch up with our naval engineering. Our management of wealth lags far behind our production of wealth. And even production is now depressed by our inability to distribute. By ignoring our have-nots—whether they be individuals or nations—we are thwarting full and peaceful enjoyment of potential satisfactions for all.

We cannot achieve Utopia by forcing the haves—either individuals or nations—to share with the have-nots. And certainly violent action to accomplish readjustment will never really solve the problem. Revolution or war will only create new injustices. We need rather to bring our hearts and our heads up to the level our mechanical hands have reached, and to do it with patience and with justice. Surely, the King's question in all its implications demands an answer by active and practical Christianity.

Protecting Privacy

ONE of the finest heritages of Americans is the tradition that their government is one of law and not of men. Law must apply alike to all who come before it. It must be no respecter of persons.

That is why the decision of Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court enjoining a blanket seizure of telegrams by a Senate investigating committee is important. The protection desired by one must be extended to all. Said Justice Wheat, "It does not matter whether it is Mr. Silas Strawn or who it is."

The injunction does not prevent legislative committees from commanding under subpoena hundreds of telegrams and letters if they specify with some definiteness the subject matters concerned and these have some relation to possible legislation. Inquiries into lobbying and other business or political practices have accomplished great good by this method. But the rule does prevent wholesale disclosure on all communications among certain persons over a long period, whether germane to the subject or not.

This is a necessary protection of personal privacy. The precedent may be a useful one to remember if some hysterical committee should one day go on a witch hunt to brand with treason men who seek more liberalism in government. But if the precedent is to be established it must be law for rich and poor alike.

It should not hinder genuine investigations. Such is the clumsiness of fraudulent lobbyists that they usually expose and eventually defeat themselves. At any rate, just as in the case of the police "third degree," lawlessness does not afford a really effective way of enforcing law. This ruling in the Black committee case ought not be considered a setback to senatorial investigations; it lays down proper lines within which public opinion should make them still more penetrating.

Snowdrops at Salute

THE landscape is still a winter one in northern latitudes. Clear and silver the crescent moon rides the domed canopy of night, a gleaming jewel pendent in a velvet blackness, her cold effulgence sharply silhouetting blossomless boughs and dark gray boles rising stark from level, far-stretching reaches of virgin snow. Even where patches of brown earth grow daily wider there is still, as country folk in England say, "a bone in the ground."

But as the ides of March swiftly approach, spring, lying in the lap of aging winter, stirs fitfully as a sluggard half disposed to sleep again, half inclined to rise. Yesterday, in a New England garden, snowdrops saluted its owner. True, the spot they chose was propitious, close by the chimney of a great open fireplace. Still, if snowdrops come, can violets be far behind?

And of a morning these past days the dawn has wrapped itself in a misty mantle making all mundane objects softly blurred. Today, by the time school bells rang, little children, whom the firm crust of the outer layer of snow had long easily supported, sank to their ankles and calves, and shrill treble laughter greeted a small playmate who floundered to the armpits in a drift piled around a gate-post.

The lengthening days let factory and office workers wend their homeward way before city streets are lamp-lit; farmers are clearing snow from barn doorways that cows may come out and swish their tails contentedly in the mildly warming rays of a sun mounting higher in the sky.

Spring! "Slayer of the winter, art thou here again?" Well, if wish be father to the thought, thou art. And, again, if not, gratitude remains for a fair and gracious promise.

Who Shall Make the Guns?

AN ARMY marches on its stomach. But should the business of equipping armies march on its pocketbook? A soldier must have food. Must a munitions maker have profits?

One unequivocal reply to the question has come through a nationwide poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion. Four to one, the voters in this ballot favored government-owned munitions plants.

Only the naive will be surprised to learn that the results of the poll were coolly received in military and political circles. Politicians may have more than one motive for their opposition to federal manufacture of munitions, or even to federal control of the munitions business. Military opposition arises frankly from doubts that a government-owned munitions industry could keep pace with privately owned plants in other countries, and whether a government-owned industry keyed to normal peacetime demands for arms could be expanded sufficiently to meet war emergencies.

But of course the importance of those doubts depends on whether the United States intends its arms for defense or offense, and whether it prefers to be ready to get into war, or to be sufficiently prepared—as the argument goes—to keep out. If the United States is going to insist that its private citizens have a right to trade on other people's wars, it may require a private munitions business to supply enough arms to protect that private "right."

It is perhaps too soon to talk about nationalization of the American munitions business. The next step toward equalizing the burdens of soldier patriots and civilian patriots—and of equalizing their rewards—is to press for stricter government control of private munitions interests. So much remains to be done in this direction, and so much political opposition to be overcome, that to press for outright nationalization is to attempt to climb a mountain before trying a hill.

These observations, however, cannot minimize the significance of a four-to-one vote for nationalization. Sentiment for measures to restrict the dangerous abuses which have developed in the private arms trade is strong in the United States. A ballot to measure opinion in favor of a water-tight licensing system, and a draft of industrial executives along with a draft of soldiers in the event of war, would no doubt receive such support as would oblige military, political and industrial leaders to pay more cordial attention to it.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI has just complimented the United States on its refusal to co-operate with the League by calling that refusal a "service to the cause of world peace." But the compliment loses some of its impressiveness when Mussolini's own attitude toward peace is remembered. It is war, says Il Duce, that ennobles the race.

THE ancient Mayans, it is discovered, had the conception of zero and the relative positional value of numbers a thousand years before it was known to European races. However, a glance at modern income tax and war appropriation figures will show that the rest of us have certainly made up for lost time.

THE strike of elevator operators in New York has become very effective. People working forty floors above the street have found it a very sad story.

American Bourbon

Book News of the Day

IT IS a surprise and even a pleasure, if only by contrast in this day of return to economic priestcraft, to come across a dyed-in-the-wool American reactionary such as Wilbur F. Earp, whose THE LORD PARAMOUNT (New York: The Dial Press. $3.50) advocates a return, not to regulatory systems of mercantilism and medieval economic codes, but to late nineteenth-century Republicanism.

Mr. Earp does not attack only the New Deal. He attacks all the new deals back to the turn of the century and beyond, including the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the income tax amendment to the Constitution, graduated surtaxes on income and such ideas as "It's up to the President to get us out of our depressions."

"The thought that the public can be benefited by legislation," says the author, "is founded on superstition, one that is valued by those who have special interests to gain from it. . . . Another mischievous fallacy is the idea that government should control private business."

The "Lord Paramount" to which the title refers is the power of taxation, which we are said to have permitted to be perverted by a tax oligarchy of politicians. Mr. Earp finds this abuse to have two forms. For one thing Americans are over-taxed for useless bureaux, projects and monuments. For another, the taxpower is used to interfere in business and retard its natural progress. The theory of redistributing wealth is branded as a scheme older than ancient writings on clay tablets in deserted cities.

In stentorious tones Mr. Earp states in a dozen ways that the power to tax is the power to destroy, and only the people can stop it. The surtax is a way to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Heavy corporation taxes impoverish the employee for the benefit of the tax-eater. Federal relief is a scheme for exploiting the benevolent impulses of the nation. "Economic security" provided by the Government is a mirage. The Constitution, he says, left open one door through which Americans could be exploited—the tax door—for the insuperable reason that organized society cannot get along without taxation.

Written with lusty spleen, the book succeeds in a brief 100-odd pages in condemning virtually everything of a political nature that has been called progress for the last thirty years. The author is a member of the New York bar, and apparently an anarchist in the dictionary sense of advocating "absence of regulatory power in any sphere"; a member of that vanishing race of Americans who believe wholeheartedly in laissez faire as it was intended in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

H. M. F.

Something More Is Needed

When the Logs Come Down the River

IN THE spruce-scented, tangy air of the northland there is an undercurrent of expectancy. Along the tree-arched, cathedral aisles of the great forests creeps an irresistible whisper—the South Wind, stealing northward to loose the bonds of icebound earth.

Northern Maine and eastern Canada are studded with blue-watered lakes; the land is traversed with swift-flowing, turbulent rivers. The lakes and the rivers are still held prisoners beneath their blankets of snow and ice. The ice this winter is very thick; reports of twenty to thirty inches are frequent.

On the surface of the lakes are gargantuan piles of logs. Along the river banks are uncounted heaps of "humanity's helpers." All winter long crews of lumbermen have been busy in the forests, setting the scene for the final act of the season's backwoods drama—the river drive. It is a thrilling, picturesque industry—this work of getting out material for men's homes and the thousand and one articles manufactured of wood to help us in our daily living. The crew, dressed in colorful mackinaws, woolen shirts of hues that shame the rainbow, heavy trousers and sturdy boots of a size to allow for several pairs of socks, strikes into the woods at daylight after a breakfast in the bunkhouse that would be provender for a city man for half a week.

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Some of the men fell the trees with crosscut saws; some trim off the branches and saw out the logs. The roads have been "swamped out" in the fall, so that the two- and four-horse teams can get into the yard. Usually one horse, sometimes two, are used to "twitch" the logs from where they are out to the loading spot. Some of the French *habitants* have horses so well trained for this work that they are worked without reins. The lumber teamsters are proud of their strong, sleek horses which are cared for with kindness. A cruel, careless teamster is not tolerated in the north.

All winter long, except for storm periods, the procession goes on. Trees crash in a shower of snow sparks; the logs are hauled onto the lake or to the banks of the rivers. As you read this, the timber crews are working at top speed to finish the season's cutting. For soon the snow will disappear; there will be creakings and groanings in the rivers. The ice will go out, and then comes the grand climax—the river drive.

It is a rousing period, for the logs must go down the streams in a short time while the waters are high enough to cover rocks and obstructions. But in spite of the high tenseness and colorful drama of it all, it is an ordered and carefully thought-out process. It is more controlled than it was half a century ago, through the engineering foresight of the great lumber companies. Today there are dams, and sluiceways, and booms to control the situation. But in essence the log drives of today on the northern rivers are as exciting as ever.

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Those who have seen the drivers exhibiting their skill at sportsmen's shows can, in their imagination, perhaps, visualize the actual scene on a northern river. The drivers leap dexterously from one small log to another as they cross a great mass. Even as the log starts to sink beneath their weight they spring to the next. On a larger log they will ride through a stretch of boiling, foaming water, standing upright, knees flexed, eyes intent, and the heavy, iron-pointed pole held breast high. For stage scenery there are lakes and rivers and forests. Mountains may tower in the background. Wild geese wing their way through the blue sky to far northern nesting grounds. The roar of the swollen river echoes in the forests.

The annual drama will soon begin. The gossamery whisper of the South Wind is stealing through the woods, telling the soughing pines and the murmuring hemlocks that the season of cold is over. The ice will go from lake and river. Merry shouts and lusty laughter will mingle with the crescendo of riverine sounds as the logs and river drivers ride the spring-bellicosed torrents through northern forests to the great dams by the mills. As civilization has marched down the trail of years, many a glamorous occupation has taken that side path which leads to humanity's smoldering junk heap. But the river driver is still king of the north when the logs come down the river.

H. S. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

Consistency, Rarest of Jewels

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE Monday morning, perhaps less than a hundred years ago, an energetic upper New York State wife and mother is said to have aroused her household before daybreak by calling up the stairway to her sleeping daughters, "Here it is Monday morning, tomorrow is Tuesday and the next day Wednesday, and there isn't a bed made in the house!" The urge for action was upon her. What was to be done must be done at once. It is quite likely that this ambitious and probably thrifty housewife was herself a native of New England or a direct descendant of New England forbears.

As to her political preferences the record is silent. But her willingness to face and deal with the problem of the hour is identical with the courage and determination displayed by leaders of the new-deal wing of the Democratic Party in the emergency which they must face at the meeting of the national convention in Philadelphia in June next. Even now they are endeavoring to chart and outline a course which will seem consistent, even if, in later months it is disregarded, as was the case in 1932. Another party platform must be built. Upon that platform must stand, it now seems assured, the same candidate who, without apology, virtually repudiated the platform at the time of his first election.

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Since that day to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the party in power has pointed with pride to the record of its leader, meantime approving and reiterating its previous platform pledges. It may well be agreed that the worries of the New York State housewife were insignificant compared with those of the Democratic strategists. She faced a situation. The politicians face a crisis not unlike that which confused Republican Party leaders in 1912. There are now, as in 1912, two horns to a really serious political dilemma. The Taft Administration had fairly satisfied the more conservative or reactionary elements of the Republican Party and electorate. It had been at variance with its platform pledges, however, in its surrender to the "interests" on tariff policies. But this digression probably would have been overlooked had not the ambition of Theodore Roosevelt to again become President interposed itself.

Endorsement of the Taft Administration supplied the spark which lighted the way for the dissenters. The Bull Moose Party was formed, with Theodore Roosevelt at the head. The result could have been as accurately forecast in advance as in November. The course of history was changed in the United States, and perhaps in the world. No man is wise enough to say, today, how vitally Taft policies, if continued, might have affected the course of the then brewing war in Europe.

On the political horizon today there is not visible, in the Democratic camp, the counterpart of the redoubtable "Teddy" Roosevelt. Alfred E. Smith, the avowed foe of Franklin D. Roosevelt's unorthodox policies, does not exactly qualify, popularly, or as a master of strategy, with the nonconformist leader of 1912. And yet, should he make good his threat to walk out of the Philadelphia convention when the inevitable endorsement of the New Deal is recorded, he would alienate from the candidate that support without which his re-election might fail.

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The Democratic Party is in no position to absorb a substantial loss of dissenting or revolting of voters. Its successes, in 1932 and in 1934 were not due to any considerable increase in the number of enrolled Democratic voters. Landslides are unsafe foundations upon which to build. No party can establish a permanent or continuing tenure upon a basis so flimsy and so shifting. The desire for change, if indulged, is likely to persist. It is as insistent and as imperative now as it was four years ago.

There appears now not the slightest doubt that President Roosevelt will be renominated at Philadelphia. The warning, in the form of a threat, offered by former Governor Smith at the Liberty League dinner cannot, conceivably, alter the program of the Democratic strategists now in power. With this virtually assured, the unknown and unascertained factors to be considered are the sincerity and the courage of the nonconformist leader and spokesman. But in seeking to appraise and measure these in advance it should be remembered that in the matter of regularity our friends, the Democrats, are past masters. Power with patronage, the emoluments which are the reward of the victors, may, even with the widening breach already caused, prove to be so desirable that inconsistencies may be forgotten.

But stultifying compromise, no matter how adroitly conceived, cannot more than incidentally influence the great army of unattached independent voters. It is these men and women, after all has been said, who will determine the result of the elections in November. It is they who, in the final analysis, are politically consistent.

The Wide Horizon

Italy Today—A Tourist's Album

By Emily T. Douglas

RECENT victories may give the Italian people more heart for the campaign, but certainly there are few besides the Fascist youth who have desired any war. Even persons wearing the party button whisper to tourists that at the start the Grand Council, the General Staff and the King opposed the venture. Later economic sufferings scarcely increased enthusiasm. Exporters, hotel and *pensione* keepers and all those whose trade is with the foreigner, are being ruined. Everyone feels the weight of endless taxes and all are being urged to subscribe for the war loan.

The cost of living is appalling. Granted that flour has for some time been three times the world price and sugar has been twenty-five cents a pound, other articles have risen. Coffee, for instance, sells at $1.50 a pound, tea at $3, and gasoline at $1.50 a gallon. And yet in spite of this the Italians have supported the war and probably still believe in Il Duce. "Probably" is a necessary qualification in a country where even a private conversation may be punished by five years' imprisonment.

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A first glance convinces many tourists that Italy has but "one will and one voice," as Mussolini claims. They are right, in fact, about the latter.

The film industry is controlled by the state. In addition, the Government has promoted a film company whose business is to produce propaganda plays and news reels. Here one sees the happy and victorious Italian soldiers, the alleged cultivation of cotton and coffee in Ethiopia, and Mussolini reviewing troops. There are always shots of Mussolini.

There is, of course, no opposition press in Italy and most foreign papers have been banned. The Italian papers devote the bulk of their space to sport. Their political notes repeat the same phrases. Italy possesses a "serene confidence," a "heroic fortitude," and "a great heart." Il Duce's will is "inflexible," and he is always greeted with "vibrating enthusiasm."

News is exaggerated, distorted and omitted. The start of the African campaign was announced by special noon editions which in orthodox fashion proved that the enemy had commenced the war.

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Since the beginning of the African campaign new methods have been devised to bind the people to the Government. There are constant parades, assemblies and "solemn masses." There are special bulletins posted on the kiosks, and near the soldiers' barracks photographs of seminude Ethiopian girls.

From the start of Fascism the town squares have been stamped with Mussolini's Caesarian profile, but my three previous Italian visits showed no such poster-hysteria. The most frequently seen motto is Il Duce's "Believe! Obey! Fight!" The cities vary in the intensity with which they take up the chorus. In Urbino the university is giving courses on the corporate state and the student enthusiasm has turned Raphael's birthplace black with Mussolini's scowl. In Venice every column of St. Mark's Square repeats "Duce! Duce! Duce!" like a college yell. Alternating with Mussolini's face is a skull and crossbones, with a dagger between its teeth.

Fascist education begins with the first grade. The textbooks interweave political lessons with geography, religion and arithmetic. In the first primer the children learn a prayer for Mussolini which they recite daily, and in the first three readers there are sixteen pages devoted to Mussolini anecdotes, twenty-six to Fascism and another thirty-one to pictures of the Fascist uniform or emblem. There are ninety pages about some phase of war and thirty-six pictures concerning rifles.

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Outside of school the only organizations which are permitted young people are the Fascist ones. These societies have many excellent features but their avowed purpose is to make good Fascists. For the boys that means soldiers. All boys drill and learn to handle a rifle, while the ablest master machine guns. So far these youth organizations have been for children and young people between the ages of six and twenty-one, but Mussolini recently announced that another branch is to be established for babies under six. When parents watch the "Wolf Cubs" march down the street in their shorts, socks and black shirts, each one toting a little rifle, some smile with amusement, some with pride, but others do not smile at all. They see their six-year-old boys preparing for the next war.

With such a background it is no wonder that the majority of the country probably believe in Fascism. The wonder is rather that in every town there are persons who dare tell a tourist that the war is needless and that Mussolini had lost his head.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Voting in Peoria

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

William E. Hull of Peoria, Ill., Republican candidate for the United States Senate, plans dances to bring out the young voters.

"Boys and girls, come out to play,
For today is holiday.
Dance with glee, and make a note,
Don't forget to cast a vote."

Sharon, Mass. W. R. M.